Report
on
Indian Affairs
1833.

No. 10½.

REPORT FROM THE CLOTHING BUREAU.

CLOTHING BUREAU,

Washington, 2d December, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the clothing furnished the army for the year commencing on the first November, 1833, is of greatly superior quality to any which has heretofore been issued, and that the cost has not materially varied. In the year 1830, the cost of a soldier's clothing, per year, was $31 29; in 1832, $30 55; and in 1834, it will be $30 93.

I am informed by the Commissary General of Purchases that, owing to a rise in woollens, and the large quantity required to be provided in consequence of a change of uniform, the effect has been not only to keep up the price of clothing, but to prevent a portion of the troops from receiving an adequate supply as early in the season as has been customary.

It is proper to remark, that the new uniform has given general satisfaction both as to style and convenience, so far as information has been received at this bureau from the military posts.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GARLAND, *Maj. U. S. A.*

The honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 28, 1833.

SIR: Your order of the 30th of August last called on me to furnish an estimate of the current expenses for the Indian Department for the ensuing year, which I had the honor, shortly afterwards, of submitting, and of which the paper marked A, herewith transmitted, is duplicate. The amount of these expenses, as will be seen on reference, is therein stated at one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred dollars, ($151,800.)

In pursuance of the tenor of that order, further statements in detail of the various and important concerns of the Indian Department, under the superintendence of this office, are now submitted, in which I have endeavored to incorporate every necessary explanation for their clear understanding.

The amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian Department, is succinctly stated in the paper marked B, so far as relates to the three first quarters of the year 1833; as is also the amount for which accounts have been rendered for the same period, under each head respectively; and the several balances that are still to be accounted for according to the books of this office. The aggregate of remittances for disbursement is therein

shown to be $1,765,671 99. of which sum accounts have been rendered, as will be seen, for $1,241,710 08, leaving to be accounted for the amount of $523,961 91. This balance is in the hands of distant agents entrusted with the payment of Indian annuities and specified objects of a miscellaneous character. It is fairly presumable, that the non-reception of their accounts, in season to be embodied in this report, may be attributed to the incompleteness of their disburements, and their very remote points of residence—causes sufficient to occasion delay without obnoxiousness to censure.

Paper C imparts the information required by the order of the department, touching the schools established in the Indian country, deriving aid from the annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) for the civilization of the Indians. To this is appended the substance of the latest roports received at this office from the different societies and institutions; as also a statement of the measures contemplated in the future management of the above fund, and an account of the disposition which has been made of the education funds provided for in treaties with several of the tribes. The number of Indian children taught at the schools embraced in this report, is eighteen hundred and thirty-five. This is exclusive of one hundred and thirteen (113) Indian scholars at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education is derived from funds set apart by the Indians themselves under treaty stipulations for this specific object. Highly creditable mention, at different times, has hitherto been made of this institution, which, in continuing its usefulness, maintains the reputation it had acquired, and warrants the belief that the provision for its support could not have been more advantageously appropriated.

In a communication from one of the Indian pupils at that academy, it was noted that some of the lads possessed a mechanical turn; and the suggestion was made, that, in addition to the usual branches taught at the school, instruction should be given to such as desired it, in those handicrafts most required among the Indian tribes. The very respectable superintendent of the academy strongly recommended the measure, and the department, coinciding in the view of benefit derivable therefrom, appropriated five hundred dollars ($500) for the erection of suitable buildings, and the procurement of necessary tools. This is perhaps the best step that could be taken to dispel the common prejudice of Indians against education, the process of which, being intellectual, is not within the purview of their benighted minds. But when boys, thus instructed, return to their respective homes, their being serviceable will not only give them consideration, but the tuition under which they were enabled to become so will probably come in for its due share of homage and regard. If it were possible to ground the Indians well in the mechanical arts, an immediate and radical change would be made in the habits and character of the race, and civilization would achieve a victory as signal and complete as philanthropy could rejoice at or desire. An extract from the quarterly report of the inspectors of the academy is herewith communicated.

Meantime, improvement, to be effectual, must be gradual. The liberality of the Government in establishing and maintaining Indian schools is productive of much good. Many benevolent societies have also poured in their contributions to open wider the doors of knowledge, and promote the cultivation of mind. There is, in consequence, a perceivable excitement towards learning among the young, that has not hitherto manifested itself, and which may be the harbinger of a brighter intellectual day—the precursor of

transformation from the savage to the social state. And when the generous policy of the Government, now in the course of operation, shall have effected the concentration of all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, the contemplated establishment of district schools in their own country will bring home to their doors the advantages of tuition, and, by diffusing the benefits of education, will be an assured mean of accelerating their progress in the attainment of the blessings of civilized life.

In accordance with the policy of the Government above adverted to, measures have been taken for the due execution of the treaties concluded with the Shawnees and Delawares late of Cape Girardeau, with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, the Kickapoos, the Piankeshaws and Weas, and with the Winnebagoes; all of which were ratified at the last session of Congress; and those tribes, excepting a portion of the Winnebagoes, are now located on the lands set apart for their permanent residence.

The treaty concluded with the Chickasaw nation, also ratified at the last session of Congress, has been put in the course of execution, and an exploring party, conducted by their agent, Colonel Reynolds, has gone to the west for the purpose of procuring land for the future accommodation of their tribe.

Measures have also been set on foot for the execution of the several treaties made with the Pottawatamies, with the Ottawas of the Maumee, with the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, and with the united nation of the Senecas and Shawnees Indians, which were ratified at the last session of Congress.

Suitable steps have likewise been taken to carry into effect the treaty concluded with the Menomonees, to which the New York Indians were also parties, and ratified at the last session of Congress. A delegation has been despatched to examine the country designed for the residence of the latter, and on their report a final decision may be expected, to remove either to Green bay, or west of the Mississippi. Their emigration to the west may possibly be induced by the cordial invitation of those of their nation already settled in that region, to join them, and by their favorable representation of the fertility of the soil, and delightfulness of the climate.

The Cherokees continue, in the midst of increasing embarrassments, to evince the same pertinaciousness on the subject of removal that has hitherto marked their counsels, and warred with their best interests. An unfavorable influence on this question is exercised by some of the chiefs, with no very laudable motives, maintained by the rigorous discipline which their despotic structure of internal government authorizes. Notwithstanding this, it is understood that the spirit of emigration is active among the great body of the nation under the proffers made to them for exchange of residence; and the belief is entertained that at least fifteen hundred will emigrate in the ensuing spring to seek better fortunes in more fertile domains, and under auspices favorable to their prosperity and increase.

Recent communications from the agent of the remaining band of Wyandots in Ohio, furnish good reason to conclude that their emigration will soon take place. They have lately been invited, in most cordial terms, by their brothers in the west, to join them, with such a description of the climate and country as to have produced a great change of sentiment, and a strong inclination to be re-united to their tribe.

Colonel James Gadsden has succeeded in making treaties with the two remaining bands of the Appalachicola Indians, and, upon their removal,

Florida will cease to possess an Indian population. The treaties are herewith submitted.

The provisional treaty communicated to the Senate at its last session, concluded by Col. Gadsden with the Seminole Indians, will be obligatory on its ratification by that body. The deputation of their chiefs, which went to Arkansas to examine their destined country, has returned, and reported favorably upon it for their future residence. The want of an appropriation to defray the expense, prevented the removal of most, if not all of them, during the present season. The treaty made by commissioners on the part of the United States, with the delegation on behalf of the Seminole nation, and designating the land intended for their occupancy, is herewith communicated.

In the progressive execution of the late Creek treaty, an unfortunate circumstance took place, which has occasioned considerable excitement in the State of Alabama. By a provision of that treaty, all intruders were to be removed from the ceded land until the country was surveyed, and the stipulated selections were made. This has not yet been done, and, in the interim, repeated complaints of gross injustice, and cruel treatment towards the Creeks, were received by the department. It was represented that, in many instances, they were driven from the lands they had cultivated; that they were unmercifully beaten; that their dwellings were burnt, and that they were compelled to flee to the woods for safety. Under these circumstances of provocation and outrage, the persecuted Indians applied to the Government for that protection guaranteed to them by the treaty. Instructions were accordingly issued to the marshal of the southern district of Alabama, couched in conciliating language, to expel the intruders, after giving them reasonable notice to leave the ceded land; and so to execute the order as to occasion them the least possible loss and inconvenience. They had put themselves in the wrong, and it devolved upon the Government to right the injured party. In the discharge of that duty by the marshal, an intruder, named Owen, lost his life by resisting the law of the land. It has been officially represented to the department that, previously to the catastrophe, on his evincing a determination not to yield to authority, he had been expostulated with, and cautioned to forbear resistance: also, that he was armed, and, while in the act of firing at one of the men on duty, was shot in that hostile position. The occurrence, however much to be deplored, seems, from the above representation, to have been avoidable only at the extreme peril of life; and that to the reckless rashness of the individual can alone be imputed the unhappy result of his original trespass.

Under an act of the last session of Congress, to enable the President to extinguish the Indian title to land within the States of Indiana and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, commissioners were appointed, and a treaty has been concluded with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottaway and Pottawatamie Indians, by which they have relinquished to the United States all their land within the said States, and all that was held or claimed by them jointly in the said Territory. The treaty comes particularly commended in the fact of total cession without any reservation, thereby insuring the prompt emigration of the Indians, and serving as a prevention of unjust speculation in their lands.

The commissioners appointed by the act of July 14, 1832, to adjust difficulties in the location of the land of the emigrating Indians, and for other purposes, have happily succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Creeks

and Cherokees, whereby the boundaries of the lands of the two nations have been definitively and permanently established, and a long existing controversy has been terminated to their mutual satisfaction. The treaty is herewith communicated.

They have also concluded a treaty with the Quapaws, and assigned them land west of the Mississippi, to induce their removal from the Territory of Arkansas. The treaty has not yet been received at the department.

The commissioners represent the Indians west of the Mississippi to be advantageously situated, and progressing towards civilization with a steady pace. It is grateful to notice, that their condition is ameliorated under the policy of removal, and that brighter prospects are opening to the remnants of nations that once spread over the face of this vast continent. It is communicated, from the same authentic source, that, protected by the strong arm of the Government, and dwelling on lands distinctly and permanently established as their own, enjoying a delightful climate and a fertile soil, they turn their attention to the cultivation of the earth, and abandon the chase for the surer supply of domestic animals. The transition from a savage to a civilized condition cannot be expected to be instantaneous, and we therefore hail with satisfaction the first indications that denote a willingness to throw off habits peculiar to the forest, and betake to the kindlier occupations of civilized life.

The proneness of the Indian to the excessive use of ardent spirits, with the too great facility of indulging that fatal propensity through the cupidity of our own citizens, not only impedes the progress of civilization, but tends inevitably to the degradation, misery, and extinction of the aboriginal race. Indeed the substantial benefits of our policy towards the Indian tribes so essentially depend upon the entire exclusion of the means of intemperance from their country, as to warrant the belief that Congress will bestow upon the subject all the interest which its importance is calculated to create. Under that persuasion, a circular was addressed in May last to the superintendents and agents of Government, to obtain and transmit to the department all the information requisite for the amendment of the law, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, and for the adoption of means best calculated to insure its enforcement. The substance of the information thus acquired, is embodied in the paper marked D, and may tend to throw light upon the path of legislation, and lead to the enactment of a law that will meet the exigencies of the case, and check an evil of fearful magnitude to the welfare of the Indians, both in a moral and physical view.

The regulations of internal government among the Indian tribes continue nearly the same as they prevailed before the European discovery and settlement of this country. This primitive sway, having reference to a state of society and an order of things wholly different from what is contemplated and advocated by our policy, might undergo modifications material to its success, and greatly to their advantage. But especially does it appear desirable that something, however simple, in the shape of a code of laws, suited to their wants, and adapted to the first dawnings of the social compact amongst them, should be devised and submitted for their adoption, to obviate the inconveniences, and secure the benefits incident thereto, in the relations that are springing up under the fostering care of the Government. Such a cement is required for the cohesion of parts that possess no very strong internal principles of amalgamation; and, without it, the frame of

society has alwaye been found to be unstable, and void of that intelligence under which its capacities are brought into beneficial action, and made subservient to individual and general welfare.

Few hostilities have been committed during the past year among the Indian tribes. Tendency to civilization, and the presence of a military force among them, have, in a great degree, repressed their spirit for violence and rapine. A confident hope may be indulged in the propitious issue of the policy instituted by Government for their protection and preservation, and philanthropy may yet exult in the attainment of its noble aim, the enjoyment of the blessings, and the practice of the virtues of civilized life, by the congregated Indians of Arkansas.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To his Excellency LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

A.

Estimate of the sums which are required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1834.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,	$3,000
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissioner,	5,000
For compensation to a messenger,	700
For office contingencies,	800
For pay of the superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law,	26,000
For the pay of sub-agents, as allowed by law,	17,000
For the pay of interpreters and translators, and clerks employed at the several superintendencies and agencies,	20,000
For the pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty stipulations, and the orders of the War Department,	16,000
For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of 1802,	15,000
For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal, and for the expenses attending the gun and blacksmiths' shops,	5,000
For the expense of transportation, and of the distribution of annuities,	9,500
For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visit of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business,	11,800
For the necessary buildings at the several agencies, and repairs thereof when required,	2,000
For the contingencies of the Indian Department,	20,000
	$151,800

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affiairs, October 22, 1833.

ELBERT HERRING.

B.

Statement showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first day of January, and thirtieth day of September, 1833; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement; and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831, viz.			
For expenses of education, &c.	$763 56	$763 56	
For expenses running lines, &c	4,271	-	$4,271
For expenses of teachers, blacksmiths, &c. under stipulation in the Choctaw treaty of September 15, 1830	1,293 32	1,293 32	
To enable the Secretary of War to pay for medals, &c., per act 2d March, 1831	1,476 87	1,476 87	
For building houses for Indian agents, &c. per act 2d March, 1831	116 50	116 50	
For extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia; reappropriated, per act 2d March, 1831	212 92	212 92	
For extending the benefits of vaccination to the Indians tribes, per act 5th May, 1832	721 50	721 50	
For payment of claims to the Cherokees for improvements abandoned under treaty of 1817, and convention of 1819, per act 20th April, 1832	4,565	3,825	740
For the purchase of corn and other provisions for the Seminole Indians, &c., per act 31st May, 1832	1,000	1,000	
For the building houses for agents, &c., same act	1,121	1,121	
For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain treaties, with Creeks and other Indians, per act 4th June, 1832, viz.			
For payment of debts due by the Creek Indians, &c.	91,000 75	87,624 08	3,376 67
For payment of certain ferries, bridges, &c.	20,680	20,680	
For expenses taking the census, &c.	2,682	2,682	
For expense of removing intruders from Creek lands, &c.	1,000	-	1,000
For one year's allowance for education purposes, &c.	157 50	157 50	
For sundry articles, as presents, under treaty with Senecas and Shawnees	128 75	128 75	
For payment for improvements on ceded lands, &c., under the treaty with Wyandots, 19th January, 1832	3,492 08	3,319 39	172 69
For transportion and contingencies under provisions of said treaties	2,031 25	2,031 25	
For payment for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, (treaty 6th May, 1828)	19,960 17	19,830 74	129 43
For gratuity of $50 for every five emigrants, &c.	1,660	1,660	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of 15th September, 1830, for blankets, &c.	22,822 48	20,765	2,057 48

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For transportation and other incidental expenses in relation to the above treaties	$2,181 86	$2,181 86	
Indian annuities, per act 4th June, 1832	2,242 50	2,242 50	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, per act 22d May, 1826; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	572 45	572 45	
For provisions for Quapaws; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	1,000	641 45	$358 5
For compensation for abandoned improvements by Cherokees in Arkansas; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	1,326 94	587 23	739 71
For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, &c.; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	2,000	2,000	
For extinguishment of the title of the Delawares to their reservations in Ohio; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	307 84	307 84	
For the relief of friendly Indians, &c., per act 15th June, 1832	569	123	446
For the payment of claims to J. W. Havens and others, per act 14th June, 1832	1,072 50	1,072 50	
For the appointment of three commissioners to visit and examine Indian country, &c., per act 14th July, 1832	15,000	-	15,000
For the relief of David E Twiggs and others, per act 14 July, 1832	687 39	687 39	
For procuring the assent of the Menomonees to the treaty provisionally ratified, &c., per act 14th July, 1832	2,949 50	2,949 50	
For the relief of W. D. King and others, per act 23d July, 1832	1,344	1,344	
Indian annuities, per act 20th Feb., 1833	232,183 23	182,474 25	49,708 98
Education of Indian youths	16,300 98	16,300 98	
Blacksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.	25,105	10,272 62	14,832 38
Treaty, transportation, and contingencies	8,617	3,207	5,410
Advance to Ottaways, under treaty of 1831	2,000	1,400	600
Claims against Ottaways	20,672 25	20,672 25	
Pay of superindent Indian affairs and Indian agents	19,695	15,200	4,495
Sub-agents	12,229 99	8,817 27	3,412 72
Presents to Indians	9,814 44	5,666 69	4,147 75
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	4,736 16	4,577 52	158 64
Pay of intrepreters and translators, &c.	12,226	10,470 80	1,755 20
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, &c.	9,889 64	9,889 64	
Expense of transportation, &c.	6,659 50	3,476 67	3,182 83
Expense of provisions, &c.	9,247 60	5,326 80	3,920 80
Contingencies Indian Department	16,831 63	13,478 08	2,363 55
Adjustment of boundaries under treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 2d March, 1833	494 60	494 60	
Unexpended balances of former appropriations, re-appropriated 2d March, 1833, viz.			
For an exchange of lands, and removal of Indians, &c., per act 28th May, 1830	174 87	174 87	
For carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes, per act 25th March, 1832	768 40	768 40	
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1833, viz.			
Treaty with the Winnebagoes of 15th September, 1832--			

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For payment of the annuity	$10,000	$9,500	$500
Education of Indian youths	3,000	-	3,000
Support of agriculturists, &c.	2,500	-	2,500
Expense of removing blacksmith shop, &c.	250	-	250
Expense of rations, &c.	2,870 68	2,870 68	
Payment of claims	880	880	
Tobacco, and services of two physicians	550	50	500
Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of 21st September, 1832--			
For payment of the annuity	20,000	20,000	
Expenses gun and blacksmith, and for tobacco and salt	1,750	-	1,750
Payment of claim to Farnham and Davenport	40,000	40,000	
Articles of subsistence	6,000	6,000	
Treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares of October, 1832--			
For purchase of cattle and other stock	2,000	2,000	
Assistance in agriculture	1,000	594 75	405 25
Miller and repairs of mill	500	93 50	406 50
Support of school	500	-	500
Payment in merchandize	5,000	-	5,000
Payment of debts	12,000	-	12,000
Expenses of removal	500	-	500
Payment of annuities to chief and two captains	300	300	
Treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, of October, 1832--			
For payment of the annuity	3,000	2,543 50	456 50
For payment to Peorias and Kaskaskias	1,600	1,600	
Payment to Kaskaskias for lost horses, and for salt	350	-	350
Payment for improvements to Peorias	250	-	250
Payment for stock for Peorias and Kaskaskias	400	-	400
Payment for carts, oxen and ploughs, for same	350	-	350
Payment for building four log houses	530	-	530
Assistance in agriculture	300	-	300
Agricultural implements, iron and steel	50	-	50
Assistance to Kaskaskias in removing, and for a year's provisions	1,000	-	1,000
Treaty with the Appalachicola Indians of 11th October, 1832--			
For payment in full of all expenses	3,000	3,000	
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Prairie 20th October, 1832—			
For payment of the annuities	15,000	-	15,000
Annuity to Billy Caldwell	600	-	600
Do to Alexander Robinson	200	-	200
Do to Pierre Leclerc	200	-	200
Payment of claims	29,923	29,923	
Do for goods and horses	41,945 94	41,945 94	
Do for goods to be delivered	30,000	-	30,000
Do to certain Indians for lost horses	1,400	-	1,400
Treaty with the Kickapoos of 24th October, and supplement of Nov. 26, 1832--			
For payment of annuity	18,000	12,000	6,000

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For erecting a mill and church	$3,700	-	$3,700
expenses of a blacksmith and assistant, for iron, steel, and tools	1,000	$148 81	851 19
support of a school, and for books	500	-	500
farming utensils	3,000	3,000	
agricultural labor and implements	4,000	1,490 61	2,509 39
assistance in removing, and a year's provision	2,000	2,000	
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Wabash of 26th October, 1832—			
For payment of annuity	20,000	-	20,000
Do for goods delivered	99,111 67	99,111 67	
Do for goods to be delivered	30,000	-	30,000
Do of claims	60,343	60,343	
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Wabash, of 26th October, 1832—			
For erecting a saw-mill	2,000	-	2,000
transportation and subsistence	23,000	23,000	
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of Indiana, of October 27, 1832—			
For payment of annuity	15,000	-	15,000
Do of goods delivered	31,800 64	31,800 64	
Do for goods to be delivered	10,000	-	10,000
Do of claims	21,721	-	21,721
purchase of section of land	800	-	800
education during pleasure of Congress	210	210	
Treaty with the Piankeshaws and Weas of October 29, 1832—			
For cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, (Piankeshaws)	500	500	
For assistance in agriculture, &c,	750	-	750
For cattle, hogs, & farming utensils, (Weas)	500	-	500
For support of a blacksmith shop for both bands with Kaskaskias and Peorias	1,000	-	1,000
For assistance to the Weas of Indiana, and for one year's subsistence	2,000	-	2,000
For transportation of annuities, stock, agricultural implements, &c. under the preceding treaties	7,125	925	6,200
For excess of expenditure over the appropriation of 9th July, 1832, to extinguish Indian title in Indiana and Illinois	3,871	3,871	
For expenses incurred in 1832, under the treaty of Butte des Morts, Feb 23, 1829	400	400	
For expenses of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians under treaty Jan 24, 1826	7,211 44	7,211 44	
For payment of improvements of Creek Indians, under treaty of January 24, 1826	9,300 75	9,300 75	
For payment of the expenses of a deputation from the Chickasaw Indians	1,650	1,650	
For payment of the expenses of a deputation from the New York Indians to Green bay, in 1833	1,890	-	1,890
For expenses of removing Shawnees from Ohio,	1,640	1,397	243
For payment of the expenses incurred for the Sac and Fox Indians, detained as hostages	2,500	2,500	
For payment of two negroes, the property of G. Fields	700	700	

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
Treaty with the Chickasaws of Oct. 28, 1832	$2,583 12	$583 12	$2,000
Treaty with the Senecas of Dec. 29, 1832	1,000	-	1,000
Treaty with the Ottaways of the Maumee of February 18. 1833—			
For payment of claims against the Indians -	29,384	29,384	
Do of claims of the Indians, under the treaty of 30th August, 1831 -	18,000	3,762 50	14,237 50
Treaty with the Menomonees of 8th February, 1833—			
For the first payment under the 2d article, in consideration of the cession - -	5,000	-	5,000
For the employment of five farmers -	1,000	-	1,000
building houses for Indians - -	10,000	-	10,000
building houses for farmers - -	3,000	-	3,000
purchase of furniture, horses, stock, &c.	6,000	-	6,000
building a grist and saw mill on Fox river, for a miller and house for him	4,000	-	4,000
purchase of articles of clothing for distribution, including transportation -	8,000	-	8,000
purchase of provisions - -	1,000	-	1,000
payment in specie - - -	1,000	-	1,000
payment of annuity - - -	6,000	-	6,000
support of blacksmith, iron and steel -	500	500	
education, under treaty of Butte des Morts - - - -	500	500	
fowling guns and ammunition - -	4,000	-	4,000
provisions under 6th article - -	1,000	-	1,000
contingent expenses - - -	1,000	-	1,000
For expenses of removing and subsisting Indians—			
For removing and subsisting 6,000 Choctaws in 1833 - - - - -	114,180	49,937 86	64,242 14
For subsisting 3,000 Choctaws who removed in 1831 - - - - -	24,300	14,300	10,000
For subsisting 7,000 Choctaws who removed in 1832 - - - - -	191,520	150,000	41,520
For removing 1,000 Cherokees in 1833 -	10,000	8,000	2,000
For cost of subsisting after removal -	597	-	597
For subsisting 750 Cherokees who removed in 1832 - - - - - -	3,724 21	-	3,724 21
For subsisting 800 Shawnees, Senecas and Shawnees, and Ottaways, who have removed - - - - - -	14,549 68	10,740 83	3,808 85
For subsisting Senecas and Shawnees who removed in 1831-2 - - -	7,000	5,000	2,000
For civilization of Indians - -	7,362 94	7,362 94	
Cherokee's school fund under treaty 27th February, 1819 - - - - -	42,490	42,490	
	$1,765,671 99	$1,241,710 08	$523,961 91

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions drawn - - - -		$1,765,671 99
Accounts rendered for settlement - - -	$1,241,710 08	
Balance remaining to be accounted for - - -	523,961 91	
		1,765,671 99

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1833.
ELBERT HERRING.

Statement showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Name of the station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Amount allowed.
1	Dwight, Western Cherokees,	Amer. Board For. Missions,	-	70	$220
2	Fairfield, do - -	Do.	-	35	
3	Forks of Illinois, do - -	Do.	-	30	
4	Upp'r Sandusky, Wyandots,	Methodist Society,	1	25	400
5	Western Cherokees, - -	Baptist General Convention	1	20	300
6	Valley Towns, Cherokees, East, - - - -	Do.	2	35	600
7	Thomas, Grand river, M. T.,	Do.	2	36	450
8	Sault St. Marie, Chippewas,	Do.	4	46	
9	Western Creeks, - -	Do.	2	35	450
10	Shawnee, Delawares, - -	Do.	1	15	518 75
11	Western Choctaws, - -	Do.	1		
12	Tonnewanda, N. Y. Senecas,	Do.	1	30	200
13	Delawares, - - -	Do.			
14	Omahas and Ottoes, - -	Do.			
15	Shawnees, - - -	Methodist Episc. Church,	3	40	
16	Delawares, - - -	Do.	2	21	
17	Peorias, - - - -	Do.	2	24	
18	Passamaquoddy, Maine, -	Roman Catholic Church,	1	58	
19	Indian, Old Town, - -	Do.	1	29	
20	Choctaw Academy, - -	Do.	-	3	310

These are the only schools from which returns have been received this year. The other schools in existence in September, 1832, and to which the allowance then made has been continued, are included in the following table, with the amount assigned to each. Assuming that the returns of the last year will not be materially altered, the number of pupils, at all the schools, may be stated at 1,835.

21	Brainard, east of Mississippi river,	American Board Foreign Missions.	
22	Carmel, - - - - -	Do.	
23	Creek Path, - - - -	Do.	
24	High Tower, - - - -	Do.	
25	Tuscarora, New York, - -	Do.	$220
26	Senecas, do - - -	Do.	220
27	Union, Osages, - - - -	Do.	170
28	Monroe, Chickasaws, - - -	Do.	
29	Cataraugus, New York, - -	Do.	220
30	Goshen, - - - - -	Do.	
31	Ai-ik-hun-hah, - - - -	Do.	
32	Williams, - - - - -	Do.	
33	Toschshish, - - - -	Do.	
34	Col. Folson's, Choctaws, - -	Do.	
35	Cane Creek, - - - -	Do.	
36	Martyn, - - - - -	Do.	
37	Hebron, - - - - -	Do.	
38	Willstown, - - - - -	Do.	
39	New Echota, - - - -	Do.	
40	Haweis, - - - - -	Do.	
41	Candy's Creek, - - - -	Do.	
42	Michilimackinac, - - - -	Do.	350
43	Ottaways. - - - - -	Do.	120

STATEMENT—Continued.

44	Elliott, - - - - -	American Board Foreign Missions.	
45	Mayhew, - - - - -	Do.	
46	Juzans, - - - - -	Do.	
47	Emmaus, - - - - -	Do.	
48	Maumee, - - - - -	Do.	
49	Asbury, Creek Nation, - -	Methodist Society,	150
50	Green Bay, - - - - -	Protestant Episcopal Church.	
51	Arbre, Croke, Ottaways, - -	Roman Catholic Church.	
52	Green Bay, Menomonees, - -	Do.	
53	St. Josephs, Pottawatamies, -	Do.	

Statement showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided, by treaties, for purposes of education.

Miamies' treaty, -	Oct. 26, 1826	Act March 2, 1827	2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies, - -	" "	" " " "	2,000	Do.
Do. - - -	Sept. 30, 1828	" " 2, 1829	1,000	Do.
Kickapoos, - -	Oct. 24, 1832	" " " 1833	500	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees & Delawares,	" 26, 1832	" " " "	500	
Choctaws, - -	" 24, 1816	" " 3, 1817	6,000	
Do. - - -	Jan. 20, 1825	" " " 1825	6,000	Choctaw Academy.
Do. - - -	Sept. 27, 1830	" " 2, 1831	12,500	Cherokees and schools in the nation.
Do. - - -	" " "	" " " "	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies of Indiana, - - -	Oct. 27, 1832	" " " 1833	2,000	
Winnebagoes, - -	Sept. 15, "	" " " "	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Menomonees, - -	Feb. 8, 1831	" " " "	500	Protestant Episc. Church.
Chippewas, - -	Aug. 5, 1826	" " " 1827	1,000	Baptist General Convention.
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and N. Y. Indians,	" 11, 1827	" May 20, 1830	1,500	Not disposed of.
Sacs, Foxes & Ioways,	July 15, 1830	" March 2, 1831	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Chickasaws, - -	" " 1794	" Feb. 25, 1799	2,500	Amer. Board For. Missions.
Creeks, East, - -	Mch. 24, 1832	" June 4, 1832	3,000	Not disposed of.
Cherokees, West, -	May 6, 1828	" May 28, 1828	2,000	Schools in the nation.
Seminoles, - -	Sept. 18, 1823	" " 26, 1824	1,000	Choctaw Academy.
Quapaws, - - -	Aug. 24, 1818	" March 3, 1819	1,000	Do.

C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 28, 1833.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1833, -		$7,209 16
Add appropriation for 1833, - - -		10,000
		17,209 16
Deduct amount of drafts, prior to September 30, -		7,302 94
Balance, Sept. 30, 1833, - - -		9,906 22
Deduct amount paid since September 30, -	1,572 50	
Amount of allowance for the 4th quarter	1,572 50	
		3,145
Estimated balance, January 1, 1834, -		$6,761 22

The annexed tables show the manner in which the fund has been distributed, and the disposition of the sums appropriated by treaties to purposes of education.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have recently completed their establishments among the Cherokees of Arkansas. By the 5th article of the treaty of May 6th, 1828, the United States agreed to pay to this society the amount expended by them in the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi, with the understanding that it should be employed in the erection of other buildings, and in improvements within the tract then assigned to this tribe. In fulfilment of this stipulation, eleven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars have been paid to the society, and they have expended fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, considerably more than that sum, at their three stations, Dwight, Fairfield, and the Forks of the Illinois. The buildings and improvements at Fairfield, valued at sixteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars, have been purchased by the Cherokees, to be occupied by them for a school under their own direction, and at their expense. At Dwight, the society has erected a dwelling-house for the native girls and their teachers, a school-house for the female, and a separate one for the male scholars, and a third for infants. Very beneficial results may be anticipated from efforts so marked by a spirit of liberal enterprise and comprehensive benevolence.

The school supported by the Methodist society at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, has been in operation about twelve years. The school-house is a neat building, and sufficiently large to contain from fifty to sixty pupils. Of the number instructed the last year, all, with few exceptions, have been boarded and clothed by the society. Many of them are small, and are learning the alphabet; the larger scholars have made some proficiency in writing, grammar, and arithmetic.

In the report, made the last year upon this subject, it was stated that the Baptist General Convention had abandoned their establishment at Tinsavattee, in Georgia, in consequence of the removal of the Cherokees, who resided there. They have since completed the erection of all the necessary buildings, and the school is represented to be in a flourishing condition. The Rev. Mr. Sinnewell, who was stationed at the Carey Mission, upon the St. Joseph, in Michigan Territory, "is now in the act of removing to the country beyond the Mississippi, in company with many of the Indians whom he has instructed," with the intention of recommencing his labors upon his arrival and settlement there. In connexion with the mission at Thomas, on Grand river, in the same Territory, a school has been maintained at an Indian village about one mile distant. The buildings at the new establishment of this convention among the Creeks west of the Mississippi, have been finished within the present year, and the children are constant in their attendance, and interested in their sudies. The school commenced among the Shawnees the last year, is now in successful operation. The requisite buildings have been erected at considerable expense. The scholars are quite young, and are acquiring the first rediments of learning. A missionary employed by the Baptist convention, having resided among the Delawares, and gained some knowledge of their language, the board have appropriated a small sum to the erection of a dwelling-house, in which he may receive and instruct children. From occasional experiments, good results from this undertaking are constantly expected. A similar enterprise has also been commenced by the board among the Ottoes and Missourias.

In addition to the expenditures for the support of these several establishments, amounting to eleven thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars, the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars has been invested by this convention in a printing press, types, paper, &c., "which are now on their way to the Indian country in the west, to be employed in providing elementary books for the natives."

The Methodist Episcopal Church has instituted missions among the Shawnees, Delawares, and Peorias, with its own resources, unaided by the Government. For the Shawnees they have erected a dwelling-house and a school room, and cultivated thirty-eight acres of ground. The Indian agent, Major Cummins, in his report upon the condition of this school, says, "a large portion of the scholars read in the Testament and Bible, write large and small hand, and some of them are studying arithmetic." "This school was first opened in May, 1831, but has been twice suspended, in consequence of the Indians deserting their village for fear of the small-pox, which was prevailing among the other bands. In addition to this, a considerable part of the Indians have recently moved here, and settled in the woods; and they, consequently, have often to keep their children at home to help them to work. These circumstances (adds Mr. Johnston, the superintendent,) have very much interrupted their progress in learning; but we hope the period is not far distant, when we shall be able to secure a regular attendance." The school for the Delawares was opened in 1832: the buildings are a dwelling-house and school-house. The number of scholars is increasing, and they attend more regularly than formerly. For the Peorias, a school was commenced in June last, and it is now attended by twenty pupils. It is the object of the managers of these three establishments, to instruct all the children in reading, writing, and grammar, and in the practical rules of arithmetic, especially the boys. To give to the males, both young and old, a knowledge of every thing necessary "to enable them to obtain a comfortable support by the cultivation of the soil with their own hands; and to teach the women of all ages to manufacture, cut, and make all kinds of plain clothing, and also to become decent andvirtuous housekeepers."

A gratifying report has been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, of the condition of the Catholic schools in Maine. One was established at Indian Old Town about six years since, and until the present season, the Rev. James Conway, employed as a teacher, "derived his maintenance from the scanty contributions of the Indians themselves; and in return applied himself to the education of their children during the week, in addition to his ministerial duties on the Sunday." In this school there are two classes of boys and girls. Those of the first class are learning to read, write, and cypher; and those of the second, to spell. Two clergymen have been stationed at Passamaquoddy, in charge of the school relinquished by the Rev. Mr. Kellogg. These teachers receive no other compensation than one hundred dollars each allowed from the civilization fund. Fifty-eight scholars have been collected the present year. This is termed a gratifying report, because it evinces prompt and successful effort, made under discouraging circumstances, and characterized by singular self-denial, zeal, and benevolence.

The Western Foreign Missionary Society has adopted measures, within the last year, preparatory to the establishment of schools among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The Rev. Mr. Smith has visited that region; and, upon his recommendation, the society proposes to commence its operations among the Ioways and Weas. The interviews which Mr. Smith

had with these tribes, especially the former, induces the belief that this undertaking will be well received by them, and be productive of great benefits. It is intended to make a beginning this year, and to employ eight persons as missionaries and teachers.

From the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, the reports are of a satisfactory character, and they are vouched for not only by the known excellent reputation of the superintendent, but by the board of inspectors appointed by the department. Appended to this paper is an extract of the last communication, which is of peculiar interest, as it shows the commencement of liberal and extensive exertions to give to the pupils a knowledge of the mechanic arts. This extract is accompanied by another from the letter of the attending physician, which contains accurate information of the progress and effects of the cholera at this institution; and furnishes evidence of the existence of severe distress, encountered by great moral energy and benevolence. Prior to the appearance of this disease, the number of pupils was one hundred and twenty-nine. The places of those who died, and of those who have returned to their tribes, their course of instruction being completed, will be filled by new selections.

The removal of the Choctaws to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi river having been effected, the investment of the large portion of their annuities which the chiefs have devoted to the purposes of education, has engaged the attention of the department and of the tribe. Aided by the suggestions of the agent for the Choctaws, Major F. W. Armstrong, who has applied the energies of an active and disciplined mind to their improvement, a plan has been devised, which has received the cordial approval of the chiefs. With the sum of six thousand dollars, appropriated for twenty years by the treaty of 1816, twelve school-houses are to be built, the necessary books purchased, and the teachers paid the present year. The buildings are to be plain substantial log structures, and the teachers married men, steady, sober, industrious, and religious, who will take their families with them, and who will devote themselves to their calling. Reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic, are to be taught to the youths of both sexes. The boys are to be instructed, also, in the usual arts of husbandry, and the girls in spinning, weaving and housewifery. With the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars under the treaty of 1830, it is contemplated to establish three schools of a higher order. The approval of this plan, and a zealous co-operation in executing it, were to be expected from the chiefs of a tribe which has manifested an earnest solicitude for improvement from the earliest period of their intercourse with the whites. It is a fact worthy of record, that, in 1801, the chiefs of the Choctaws requested to be furnished with agricultural implements, to have a blacksmith settled among them, and women employed to teach their half-breed females to spin and weave. One chief asked for cotton cards, because his people already made cloth; and another complained that a cottongin, which he applied for the year before, had not been sent to him.

It will be gratifying to the Baptist Convention by which he is employed, and to the friends of the Indians, to know that Mr. Wilson, who has been teaching the Choctaws more than four months, has acquired the confidence and esteem of the chiefs and common people, and of the officers of the Government.

From the report of the Indian agent at Green bay, it appears that there are one hundred and ten scholars at the Protestant Episcopal establishment

at that place. These are instructed in the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. It is contemplated to set apart a portion of each week to give the boys a knowledge of farming and the mechanic arts, and to the girls of housewifery. The young men, on leaving the school, are employed as clerks in stores, or in the Indian trade. If they were acquainted with some branch of mechanism, they could obtain a more permanent and respectable support. The proficiency, health, good order, and cleanliness of the children are highly commended.

Mr. Schoolcraft, who is charged with the joint agencies of Mackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie, represents the number of children at the mission of the American board, at the former place, to be eighty-six, including day scholars. Besides the instruction in the usual branches, some of the boys have been taught to keep books, and all the girls have been taught in domestic economy. Since the institution of this school in 1823, 191 children have been received; eight have learned mechanical trades, thirteen have engaged as clerks in the Indian trade, one as interpreter in the Indian Department. "None have returned to the forest as hunters." "Twenty-eight have given evidences of piety." At the Baptist mission at the Sault Ste. Marie only eleven children are now educated from the treaty funds of the Chippewas. As few of them are articled to the society, they leave at their own pleasure, or are withdrawn by their parents. The school commenced by the American board at Lapointe, near the head of Lake Superior, contained, in 1832, twenty-five pupils. Branches from it are to be established at three other distant points of the Chippewa country.

The Methodist Convention, with the consent of the Indians, propose to begin a settlement at the Little Rapids of the St. Mary, at which children will be instructed in the manual arts, and in letters.

At Maumee, Ohio, there is a school for the Ottaways, at which the subagent states that thirty-one children are educated in the various branches, from the alphabet to arithmetic and geography. Most of those who have left this institution, have become farmers; one is teaching a school among the Wyandots.

It will be perceived, by an inspection of the table prefixed to this report, that returns have been made from but very few of the schools established among the several Indian tribes. The regulations of the department require that these returns shall be prepared immediately after the expiration of the third quarter of the year, and transmitted without delay. All the societies have been apprised of this rule. The repeated disregard of it has obliged the department to determine that, in future, the allowance for one quarter shall be withneld from those associations from which the returns are not received within the prescribed time, unless a satisfactory explanation of the failure shall be made. There is no reason to suppose that the condition of any of these schools has been materially changed during the year, with the exception of that established by the United Brethren among the Cherokees of Georgia. This has been discontinued in consequence of the right of property in the soil having passed into other hands.

At the date of the last official communication upon this subject, it was hoped that the commissioners appointed to act west of the Mississippi, would have devised a system for the advantageous expenditure of the school funds of the tribes in that region. But the pressure of other duties has prevented their doing this. It is not practicable, therefore, at present, to submit any general plan for this object. Recent information, however, has

shown the propriety of adopting some regulations in addition to those detailed in the last report.

At many of the schools, the children are nearly all very young, and are engaged in acquiring the simplest elements of knowledge. Others enter the school at a more advanced age. If the former remain until they have grown up, and the latter until they have learned enough to fit them for the ordinary occupations of life, they go forth into the world without pecuniary means, and without counsel, to gain a subsistence for themselves. In many instances, the enterprise proves difficult, and the difficulty is disheartening. The effort to succeed is abandoned, and a return to the dwellings and habits of their kindred is the natural consequence. To prevent, if possible, the so frequent occurrence of these evils, it is considered expedient to expend a portion of the civilization fund in furnishing to those youths, who may evince a capacity to acquire and take care of property, and a willingness to be usefully employed, some aid in the pursuits they may choose—in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, or in the further prosecution of their studies. That the ability and the disposition to become valuable members of society can be found among these children of Indians, convincing evidence has recently been received. To two of the pupils at the Choctaw Academy, one a Pottawatamie of Indiana, and the other a Choctaw, the department has made an allowance, within the last year, to enable the first to attend a course of lectures upon law, and the second to acquire a knowledge of medicine. The names of these young men are J. N. Bourassee and William Trahern, jr. They are both pursuing their studies in Kentucky. It is not to be expected that many will be thus ambitious of intellectual culture and progress. But a large proportion of the youths, whose minds have received an impulse in the schools, might doubtless become respectable and useful, as farmers or mechanics, if supplied, upon their departure from the care of their teachers, with means to make a beginning, and judicious advice to guide them to a right use of those means.

Upon the suggestion of a gentleman, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the Indian tribes, and sound judgment, claim for his opinions and representations great confidence, it is deemed necessary to require of the teachers, and all other persons employed at the missionary stations and in the schools, an entire abstinence from all interference in the management of the political concerns of the Indians.

To render the benevolent institutions established in the Indian country productive of permanent benefit to the tribes, and of useful information to the Government and our citizens, the teachers will also be expected to make annual statistical reports. These reports will state the general progress of the Indians, the number of acres of land cultivated by them, the quantity of grain raised, the quantity of stock, the increase or decrease of population, and every particular of this nature which will be useful.

In conformity with the system of supervision provided for in the treaty concluded with the Winnebagoes in 1832, so far as circumstances will permit, the agents for the tribes among whom schools are maintained have been instructed to visit them at least once in each year, and to transmit detailed reports, showing the condition of the buildings and premises, the studies and improvement of the pupils, and embracing their opinions of the capacity of the children for usefulness, and of the manner in which they should be employed after their course of instruction shall be completed. One good result anticipated from this regulation is, that this attention to

one object of common interest will induce a general co-operation between the agents of the Government and the agents of the benevolent associations, in promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of the Indians. In these visits of inspection, the agents will be accompanied, whenever it is convenient and practicable, by officers of the army, or gentlemen of character and influence.

The information which it is the object of these last enumerated regulations to obtain, will enable the department gradually to introduce new improvements in the general system, and accomplish more thoroughly the purposes of the Government in continuing this annual appropriation for the civilization of the Indians.

ELBERT HERRING.

Extract of a report made by the Superintendent of the Choctaw Academy, dated November 1, 1833.

"No department in the arrangement of this institution has excited more admiration, than the recent introduction of workshops, connecting, practically, arts and sciences together.

"The improvement of some of the youths in acquiring a knowledge of some of the mechanic arts has been rapid beyond calculation. About the 1st of September last, I had the buildings for the workshops so nearly completed, that I purchased tools, employed suitable workmen, and commenced operations. The wagon shop is a large comfortable frame building, 35 by 21, with seven twelve-light windows, with one large stove, and six work-benches, calculated for eight or ten hands if necessary: in this shop wagons, carts, and stocking ploughs, will be carried on. The shoe shop is also a neat frame building, 21 by 20, &c., calculated to employ 10 or 15 hands. In addition, we erected a lumber or store-room, 21 by 12, to store away shoes, and a convenient cellar under it for iron and leather. The smiths' shops are two log buildings, one 26 by 20, calculated for two furnaces and four hands, and the other 18 by 20, with one furnace and two hands. The tools are all of the best quality, and, although the buildings and tools cost much more than was anticipated, yet I am confident that, for the permanent improvement and civilization of these people, funds were never more profitably expended." "It requires three shoe and bootmakers, three blacksmiths, and two wagonmakers, to impart the instruction necessary for each shop."

Extract of the quarterly report of the Board of Inspectors of Choctaw Academy, dated November 8, 1833.

(This communication was not received until this official statement was prepared. It is signed by Messrs. W. B. Stone, J. T. Johnson, J. F. Robinson, S. M. Noel, A. Johnson, A. Brooking, and Wm. Suggett.)

"We cannot sufficiently express our high approbation of the plan of teaching the boys the mechanic arts as well as letters. We visited the workshops, and were well pleased with the plan of the buildings, but far more pleased with the astonishing proficiency of the boys in the several

branches of mechanism. We have never seen them surpassed, if equalled. In the blacksmiths' shop, in the shoe and bootmaker's shops, and in the wagonmakers' shop, we saw industry, attention, and ingenuity displayed." "We are convinced, from the trial made, that the workshops should be extended. We recommend that a tailor's shop, a cabinetmaker's shop, and such others as the wisdom of Government may direct, should be immediately added to those now in successful operation." "We think the superintendent acted wisely in expending about double the amount he at first expected in the mechanical arrangements."

Extract of the report of the attending physician of the Choctaw Academy, dated August, 1833.

"During the eight years (in which this institution has existed) such have been the health of the students, and the strict attention to the sick, that, up to the appearance of the cholera, only six students died. The cholera made its first appearance early in June, and ceased about the 1st of July, during which time 6 Choctaws, 2 Seminoles, and 1 Miami died. The Rev. Thomas Henderson, (the superintendent,) and a part of his family were attacked; consequently, the whole burden of ministering to the sick and dying fell on Col. Johnson, aided by his black people, and some of the Indian youths, particularly John Jones, a Pottawatamie, to whom great praise is due. It is but justice to Col. Johnson to say, that his exertions, during the day and night, to relieve and comfort the sick demand the warmest gratitude from all persons interested in the prosperity of the school. He exhibited, throughout this awful crisis, the same intrepidity and firmness as in former scenes of danger. He was himself twice attacked, once seriously, with cholera, brought on by excessive fatigue and watching. The school has again resumed its operation with renewed vigor; the students have all returned, and, for the last two weeks, there have been no new cases."

D.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 28, 1833.

The 4th section of the act of Congress of July 9, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs," provides that "no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretence, into the Indian country."

It was supposed that this general prohibitory clause, in addition to the restrictions and penalties imposed by the 21st section of the act of March 30, 1802, and the 2d section of the act of May 6, 1822, would supply adequate means to prevent entirely the sale and use of ardent spirits in the Indian territory. As, however, the act of July, 1832, neither pointed out the course of proceeding, nor prescribed a penalty, all the provisions upon this subject were submitted to the Attorney General of the United States. The opinion of that officer was clear, that, should a case happen under the last named act, which was not embraced by one of the previous laws, the ardent spirits would not be liable to seizure, and the remedy would be, labelling the article, and indicting the offender; and some doubt was entertained by him whether either of these measures would be sustained. The necessity

of further legislation was apparent. And, with a view to collect information which might aid the deliberations of Congress, the superintendents and agents of Indian affairs were required, in May last, to obtain from the district attorneys copies of the acts of the States and Territories upon this subject, with a statement of the manner and extent to which they were enforced. They were also directed to furnish particular statements of the number of persons engaged in the traffic, of the obstacles to an efficient enforcement of the system of entire exclusion, and of the views of the Indians themselves, and such suggestions as their experience and observation might authorize as to the legal provisions necessary. These requisitions have not been complied with to the extent desired and anticipated. Valuable communications have, however, been received from the agents at Green bay and in Ohio, and from the agents of the Kansas, the Shawnees and Delawares, and the western Cherokees, and from the commanding officer at Fort Smith, in the Arkansas Territory. The substance of these communications will now be presented, and copies of all the papers, herein referred to, will be prepared, should Congress require them.

It may be well to observe, that the Executive, under whose administration the act of 1802 was passed, was of opinion "that the authority of the respective Governments, in which there is such intercourse between the traders and Indians as to require restrictions on the sale of ardent spirits, can establish such rules as may be necessary to carry the objects of the Government into effect." In consequence of this communication, which was made to Governor Harrison in January, 1804, the Territorial Legislatures have, from time to time, framed enactments upon this subject: and, at the present day, the legal provisions in the Territory of Michigan are considered by the agent at Green Bay to be sufficiently severe. They have, however, seldom been enforced, two-thirds of the frontier population being, either directly or indirectly, engaged in the traffic. Two modes of remedying the existing evil are suggested by this officer: 1st, to give to the Indians a separate country for themselves, across the boundary of which neither Indians nor whites shall pass; and, 2d, for the United States to take the whole Indian trade under their own management.

The laws of Ohio prescribe that persons who sell ardent spirits to the Indians shall be indicted, and impose penalties of fine and imprisonment; The distance of the Indian villages from the place at which the courts sit, and the consequent expense, have prevented any prosecutions under this law.

The Kansas, Delawares, and Shawnees, with the smaller tribes of Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, are supplied with large quantities of spirituous liquors from the counties of Clay and Jackson, in Missouri; by the French who reside near the mouth of the Kansas river, and by settlers scattered along the State line. The laws of Missouri impose a fine upon these traders, and various attempts have been made to enforce them, but an instance of conviction under them is not known. The fault is not supposed to be in the courts, or their officers; but the obstacles have existed in the peculiar opinions and views of the communities, many of the members of which regard this traffic as fair and lawful, and the legal restrictions upon it as arbitrary and unauthorized. The remedy pointed out by the agent for the Shawnees and Delawares, is the establishment of a tribunal in the Indian country, and the preventing both Indians and whites from crossing the boundary line.

The establishment of a court of the United States in the Indian territory, for the trial of persons employed in this business, is also recommended by the intelligent agent for the western Cherokees. Among these, the number of traders is estimated at one hundred; many of them are white persons, who have married Indian women, who consider themselves exempted from obedience to, or entitled to protection from, the laws of the United States, as their interest may dictate; and who, when they are removed from the Indian country, return, and are sheltered by their Indian relatives. There are four points on the line between the Arkansas Territory and the Indian lands, where large quantities of liquors are sold. At Van Buren, six or seven miles N. E. of Fort Smith, more whiskey is represented to be sold to Cherokees than at any other point; and there is another establishment, forty or forty-five miles north of that post, intended to supply the Creeks and northern Cherokees. The general provisions, indicated in one of the letters received from this quarter, are, requiring the masters of steamboats and other craft to make oath that they have no ardent spirits on board; and, if they refuse to do this, searching the vessel and cargo, and seizing the article if found, and all other property its owner may have on board, and subjecting him to arrest and imprisonment. The same penalties to be imposed upon all persons who sell liquors to the Indians.

From these communications, it appears that the feelings of the several tribes in relation to this subject are widely different. Among the Indians attached to the Delaware agency, nearly all the principal men are desirous that ardent spirits should be entirely excluded; and some of them have asked why the warriors of their Great Father were not sent to prevent their introduction? Many of the full-blooded Cherokees, who constitute a small minority, however, in the nation, are in favor of an absolute prohibition; but the mass of the people have been taught by the half-breeds and whites to regard the restrictions prescribed by the laws as destructive of their rights as freemen. The Choctaws, on the other hand, are now, as they were in 1801 and in 1820, almost unanimously opposed to the introduction and sale of ardent spirits in their country. "We came here sober," said the chiefs to the commissioners of the United States in 1801, "we wish to go away so—we therefore request that the strong drink, which we understand our brothers have brought here, may not be distributed." And when the treaty of 1820 was concluded with this tribe, it was stipulated, in the 12th article, that their agent should have full power to seize and confiscate all the whiskey which might be brought into their nation without his permission, or that of the three principal chiefs of the districts. This stipulation was introduced "in order to promote industry and sobriety among all classes of the red people in this nation, but particularly the poor."

It is respectfully submitted, whether a summary process, like that here indicated, before a court instituted in the Indian country, whose judgments should be executed by military force, if necessary, with a prohibition to the offenders ever again to enter the Indian territory under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, will not be required to check, in any degree, a traffic which has proved so fatal to the red man, and almost rendered nugatory every provision and every effort to improve his condition.

ELBERT HERRING.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PENSION OFFICE,
November 27th, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, my reports respecting the business of this office for the year past.

Statement A shows the number of pensioners now on the rolls under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823; and the number of invalid pensioners inscribed on the rolls under various acts of Congress, and the States or Territories to which they respectively belong.

Statement B shows the number added to the pension rolls under the acts above alluded to, since the last report from this office in 1832.

Statement C contains the number of deaths since the last annual report.

Statement D shows the number inscribed on the rolls under the act of June 7th, 1832, from July, 1832, to the present time.

Statement E exhibits the number of deaths of pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.

Paper marked F furnishes a brief abstract of the number who have applied for pensions under the act of June 7th, 1832; the number admitted; the number rejected; and the number *in transitu*.

Statement G shows the number of pensioners who have relinquished their pensions under the act of March 18, 1818, and have been placed on the rolls under the act of June 7, 1832.

To pay the pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823, there have been sent to the pension agents during the year past, - - -	$774,376 88
To pay invalid pensioners, - - - -	287,134 64
To pay pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, - -	547,170 57
	$4,608,682 09

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a condensed view of the Indian concerns of the department, under the immediate superintendence of this office, embracing the entire period since my annual report.

The estimate of the current expenses for the Indian Department for the coming year, was duly furnished in conformity with your order of 20th August last. Paper A, herewith transmitted, is duplicate of the same, showing the amount of these expenses, as therein stated to be sixty-nine thousand three hundred dollars, ($69,300.) The sum demanded for this service is eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($82,500) less than that of the preceding year, the reduction being effected mainly by the provisions of the recent act of Congress, reorganizing the Department of Indian Affairs.

In accordance with the comprehensive spirit of that order, I have presented such other statements, appertaining to our Indian concerns, as serve to constitute a financial expose not only, but also to display the subjects of expenditure under appropriations, of which they are the basis.

Paper B shows the sums drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian department, included in the three first quarters of the year 1834, as also the amount embraced in the accounts rendered for the same period under the respective heads of account, and likewise the balances remaining unaccounted for at the present time, according to the books of this office. The total of remittance for disbursement, it will be seen, is eight hundred six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, ($806,479 53;) the amount of accounts rendered is three hundred ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty cents, ($397,215 80;) and the sum of four hundred nine thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-three cents, ($409,273 73,) still remains to be accounted for. This amount lies in the hands of the officers charged with the payment of Indian annuities, and other pecuniary trusts of a specific character. With the greatest exertions, on the part of these agents, to comply with the regulation of the department in rendering their accounts, their reception may be retarded beyond the prescribed time without attaching to them any blame. The delay may arise from mischance in transmission, remoteness of residence, incompleteness of disbursement, and various other causes. It will be recollected, also, that the appropriations which constituted the disbursing fund were made at an unusually late period of the last session of Congress. In some instances, also, a portion of the duties, heretofore performed by the Indian agents, has devolved, under the provisions of the act of the last session, upon military officers residing at posts in the vicinity of Indian tribes. The diversion from the accustomed track of duty may reasonably be supposed to be productive of delay at the outset, and may furnish additional excuse for backwardness in rendering their accounts.

Herewith is transmitted a copy of the regulations adopted by the depart-

ment, and approved by the President, designating the limits of the different Indian agencies and sub-agencies, and the places of residence for the respective agents and sub-agents, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 30th June last; and also a copy of the regulations concerning the payment of Indian annuities. Under the arrangement established by these regulations, the number of Indian agents has been considerably reduced, and the amount of expense required for supporting the Indian department has been consequently much diminished. The great objects intended to be accomplished by the recent acts of Congress, practical economy in sustaining our relations with the Indian tribes, and their progress in improvement, have been kept steadily in view. An injurious practice had long prevailed among the Indians of resorting to the agencies on trifling pretexts, for the purpose of being furnished with provisions while remaining there, and of receiving presents at their departure. Consequently the accounts of agents, in many instances, contained very considerable charges for extra provisions furnished to Indians visiting their respective agencies. In conformity with the spirit of the late acts the different agents have been instructed to discountenance that usage, and to issue provisions to those Indians only who should visit the agencies on business. The instruction, coupled with a reduction of presents under a provision of the late act, it is believed, will produce a salutary effect by checking their indolent and improvident habits, and stimulating their active exertions to provide for their own wants.

Paper C is a compendium of the condition of the Indian schools, which receive aid from the annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000) for the civilization of the Indians. In addition to this, such information as has been received from societies and institutions, having the object of Indian tuition and improvement for their care, is also furnished. Statements also of other measures in contemplation, and of the manner of disposing of the education funds, under treaties with several of the Indian tribes, will be found in their proper order. The number of Indian children receiving instruction at the different schools, embraced in this report, is eighteen hundred. Exclusive of these, there are one hundred and fifty-six Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education is defrayed from funds appropriated by the Indians themselves, under treaty provisions with different tribes for this particular object. The flourishing condition of this academy furnishes the best evidence of the sound views and philanthropic motives of those with whom it originated, and leaves the question of Indian improvement in letters and morals upon the social basis, no longer doubtful. The intellectual power is there, and needs cultivation alone for its development and expansion. The last quarterly report of the inspectors of the academy goes to confirm the opinion heretofore advanced of the advantages of mechanical instruction, combined with the usual course of tuition. It is the incipient step for the general introduction of trades among the Indians, their young boys availing themselves of it with avidity, and displaying an aptness indicative of eventual proficiency, and the attainment of excellence. In a refined state of civilization, the mechanic arts sink in appreciation in comparison with letters, and the artisan is less prized than the scholar. But in the ruder stages of society, and in reference to the actual wants and comforts of life in all its stages, the useful will, in general estimation, take precedence of the ornamental. When Europe emerged from barbarism, those who caught the first glimpse of mechanical power, shared in the

honors bestowed on heroes and law-givers; and it is well known that the simplest artificer among the untutored aborigines of this country, is looked up to with admiration, and cherished with the regard felt for their warriors and chiefs. If the chase is to be abandoned, and war cease to be a favorite pursuit among them, it can only be effected by the substitution of other employments, and none so salutary, or so vital to the object, as the prompt introduction of such mechanical arts as are suited to the necessities of their condition and adapted to the early stages of civilized life.

The interposition of the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Indian race, is now matter of history. That race seemed to be fast sinking in the overwhelming wave of white population; both physically and morally, it was unable to withstand the competition. It became degraded and wretched, and was rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth. The policy instituted for their protection and perpetuation was not only humane, but was also essential to the object, if, by any means, it might be attained. As such, it has carried the national sympathy along with it, and is now, as it were, incorporated with our national feelings. It is perhaps the only mode of paying an incalculable debt, indefinable in its nature, but obligatory in its sanctions, the debt of circumstance, though not of contract. Was it to be cancelled only by the extinction of the race? Other and more magnanimous sentiments prevailed, and became the origin of the humane policy, which, it is confidently believed, will ultimately lead them to all the blessings of civilized life. It is in divine wisdom alone to dispose of events, while we are the mere instruments of its agency. To that we must bow with reverence, and submit with humility, supported by conscious rectitude of purpose, and indulging well founded hopes of our designs being ultimately crowned with success.

In carrying out the general principles of this policy, measures have been adopted for the execution of the several treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Appalachicolas, Quapaws, the united bands of Otoes and Missourias, of the river Platte, and the four confederated bands of Pawnees of the Platte, and the Loup Fork, all of which were ratified at the last session of Congress. Preparatory steps have also been taken for the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles, and it is expected that a considerable portion of those tribes will be removed beyond the Mississippi during the ensuing season, and find a happier home in the domains set apart for their residence, under the guarantee of the United States.

In pursuance of instructions from the department, General William Marshall, Indian agent for the Miamies, opened a negotiation recently with the chiefs of that tribe, for the purchase of their land in the State of Indiana. He has succeeded in procuring from them a cession of two hundred thousand acres, on terms advantageous to themselves and the United States. It may be considered the precursor to a total cession of their remaining land in that State, and their consequent emigration to the western territory, a result desirable in many respects, especially connected with advantages to a portion of our citizens, and doubly gratifying from its being compatible with the best interests of the tribe.

The alteration proposed by a resolution of the Senate, at the last session of Congres, in the boundaries of the land granted by the Chicago treaty of 1833, to the united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatimie Indians, has received their assent, under certain modifications, specified in their agreement of the first of October last.

No material alteration has taken place since the last report from this office in the condition of the Cherokees. The question of emigration finds them still divided, and a considerable portion appears to be insensible of the manifest benefits accruing from its adoption. Without tolerable unanimity, it is impossible to proceed with it advantageously to all parties interested in the general issue. In the meantime the division has engendered much malignancy, and the opposing parties appear to evince a rancor bordering on hostility. Occasionally their animosity has broken out into acts of violence, and it becomes my painful duty to communicate one instance that resulted in the death of a very meritorious and much regretted individual. On his return from their national council at Red Clay, in August last, where the question of emigration was agitated in a tumultuous and excited meeting, John Walker, junior, one of their leading men, friendly to its adoption, was way-laid and shot. The necessary orders for the arrest of the assassins were promptly issued by Governor Carroll, the present executive of Tennessee. Several persons are now in confinement, on a charge of having taken part in the murder. Should occasion call for it, the military will be ordered out for the protection of those who decide on emigration, and of the emigrating officers of Government engaged in this hazardous and responsible service.

A negotiation has been commenced by Governor Lucas, of Ohio, with the band of Wyandots, in that State, for a cession of their remaining land, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi; and recent communications furnish strong grounds of belief, that, under his judicious management, it will be eventually brought to a successful close.

Paper D, herewith transmitted, contains extracts of a letter from Lieutenant J. Van Horne, disbursing agent, in the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, to General George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence. It cannot be perused without emotions of pleasure, inasmuch as it furnishes evidence of the prosperous condition of those tribes, and presents a pleasing account of the fertility of their land, and their rapid improvement in agriculture.

The expedition to the far west, under the command of General Leavenworth, undertaken in compliance with orders from the War Department, for the objects therein detailed, proceeded on its route, through regions almost unknown, and amid difficulties of the most perplexing nature. In consequence of the death of that brave and lamented officer, while in the performance of duty, the command devolved on Colonel Dodge, who returned with the expedition to Fort Gibson, bringing along a number of the chiefs of the Pawnee and Kioway Indians, bold and warlike tribes, who have entertained no very friendly feelings towards our citizens, between whom and them there had hitherto been but little intercourse. These tribes being borderers on the newly occupied Indian territories, it became imperative to repress their hostile disposition, under the guarantee of the United States, to afford adequate protection to the emigrating Indians.

With the view of establishing pacific relations between these and other tribes, a general council was held, under the auspices of Colonel Dodge and Major F. W. Armstrong, which resulted in mutual engagements of peace and friendship, fortified by proper intimations on the part of those officers, in behalf of their Government, of support to the injured, and punishment to aggressors.

The journal of proceedings is herewith communicated, and cannot fail,

on perusal, to awaken much interest, and to excite emotions of the liveliest character.

At the general council above mentioned impressive speeches were delivered by several chiefs of the Creek, Cherokee, Osage, and Choctaw tribes, which I feel bound to advert to in terms of the highest commendation. In their addresses to the warlike chiefs then assembled, they took occasion substantially to observe, that their people had opened their ears to the advice which had been given to them, and adopted the habits of the white man; and that, by so doing, they had become peaceful, prosperous, and happy. That they had relinquished the chase, and cultivated the earth; and that, by becoming agricultural, they lived in peace and in the enjoyment of abundance; and that the same inestimable benefits would assuredly await all the tribes who would walk in the same path. Such counsel from such a quarter, so well timed and so impressively urged, it is confidently believed, will be productive of substantial good, and is eminently calculated to make a deep and durable impression.

The duties and services of the commissioners west being closed by the expiration of their commission, according to the provisions of the act under which they were appointed, it is proper and just to bear testimony to the ability and zeal manifested by them in the prosecution of their labors. Great benefit has resulted to the various tribes by virtue of their mission. Important treaties were concluded by them; existing divisions were healed; difficulties that threatened collision were settled; and a spirit of peace and conciliation was infused among the Indians through their instrumentality. Clothed with ample powers, the task assigned to them was exceedingly arduous; but entertaining full confidence in the humane policy of the Government, and studying to promote the best interests of those confided to their care, they entered upon it with spirit, and acquitted themselves with credit.

There is little mention to be made of Indian hostilities during the past year. They have been few, and those not of an aggravated nature. A steady and onward course is observable among the Indian tribes towards the grand point of civilization. Their long imputed indomitable spirit of revenge, and their eager thirst for war, have undergone a sensible change in the process of meliorating circumstances. The happiest consequences may be anticipated from extending the means of tuition among their young people; from the introduction of mechanical arts into the different tribes; and from the increased attention bestowed on agricultural pursuits, under the patronage of Government, throughout the territories of emigration. Nor can the gratuitous, but useful labors of the missionary, and the inculcation of the pure doctrines of christianity be overlooked in the enumeration of means that are conducing to the great end so precious in the sight of the philanthropist, and so dear to the finest sympathies of our nature—the transformation from the cold and barren confines of savage life, to the sunny and fertile regions of civilization and religion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1835.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided for by the act of 30th June, 1834,	$15,000 00
For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by same act,	10,500 00
For the pay of interpreters, allowed by same act,	7,500 00
For the salary of a clerk in the office of the superintendent at St. Louis,	1,000 00
For presents to Indians, authorized by same act,	5,000 00
For the purchase of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business,	11,800 00
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof,	2,000 00
For postage, stationery, and rent, and fuel for offices, as authorized by the act of 30th June, 1834,	3,000 00
For contingencies Indian Department,	4,000 00
	$59,800 00

D. KURTZ,
Acting Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November 12, 1834.

A.

Estimate of the sums required for the payment of the annuities due to Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, for the year 1835.

Six Nations, N. Y.	For the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the 6th article of the treaty with them, of 11th November, 1794	$4,500	
Do	For the annuity to the Young King for life, as provided for by the act of 26th April, 1826	200	
Do	For the gratuity to Little Billy, same act	50	
			$4,750
Senecas, N. Y.	For the payment of the permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, provided for by the act of		6,000
Ottawas	For the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the 4th article treaty of 3d August, 1795	1,000	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty of 17th November, 1807	800	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818	1,500	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th August, 1821	1,000	
			4,300
Wyandots	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795	1,000	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Wyandots - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty 17th November, 1817 - - -	$400	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817, and 17th September, 1818 - - - - -	4,500	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 10th article treaty, 29th Sep., 1817 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., for shop - -	220	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares -	For the permanent annuity per 4th article treaty, 4th July, 1805 - - - -	-	$6,840 1,000
Christian Indians -	For the permanent annuity - - -	-	400
Miamies - -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 23d October, 1826 - - - -	25,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education during the pleasure of Congress, per 6th article, same treaty	2,000	
Do - -	For the pay of 8 laborors, 4th article same -	480	
Do - -	For the purchase of 2,000 lbs. iron, 250 lbs. steel, and 1,000 lbs. tobacco, per same -	620	
Do - -	For support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 6th October, 1818 -	720	
Do - -	For support of a miller in lieu of gunsmith, per 5th article treaty, 6th October, 1818 -	600	
Do - -	For the purchase of 160 bushels salt do -	320	29,740
Eel Rivers - -	For the permanent annuity per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795 - - - -	500	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity per 3d article treaty, 21st August, 1805 - - - -	250	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809 - - -	350	1,10 0
Pottawatamies -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795 - - - -	1,000	
Do - -	For the purchase of salt, per 3d article treaty, 7th June, 1803 - - - -	140	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809 - - -	500	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 2d October, 1818 - - - -	2,500	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th August, 1821 - - - -	5,000	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 16th October, 1826 - - - -	2,000	
Do - -	For purposes of education during the pleasure of Congress, per same - - -	2,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - - - - -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per same - -	220	
Do - -	For the support of a miller, do - -	600	
Do - -	For the purchase of 160 bushels salt, per same	320	
Do - -	For purposes of education do -	2,000	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828 - - -	2,000	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828 - - -	1,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828 - -	1,000	
Do - -	For the annuity to a chief, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828 - - -	100	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828 -	720	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Pottawatamies -	For iron and steel, &c. per 2nd art. treaty, 20th September, 1828 - - - -	$220	
Do - -	For the purchase of 2,000 lbs. tobacco do -	240	
Do - -	For the pay of 3 laborers do -	360	
			$22,640
Pottawatamies, Huron	Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty, 17th November, 1807 - - - -	-	400
Pottawatamies of the prairie - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 20th October, 1832 - - - -	15,000	
Do - -	For the annuity to three chiefs for life, per 3d article treaty, 20th October, 1832 - -	1,000	
			16,000
Pottawatamies of Wabash - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 26th October, 1832 - - -	-	20,000
Pottawatamies of Indiana - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 27th October, 1832 - - - -	15,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 27th October, 1832 - - -	2,000	
			17,000
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c. do -	220	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829 - - - -	16,000	
Do - -	For the purchase of 50 bbls. salt, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829 - - -	125	
			17,065
Winnebagoes -	For the limited annuity, per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829 - - - -	18,000	
Do - -	For the purchase of 50 bbls. salt, per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829 - - -	125	
Do - -	For the purchase of 3,000 lbs. tobacco, per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829 - -	300	
Do - -	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per 3d article treaty, 1st August, 1829 -	2,160	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c. do do -	660	
Do - -	For the pay of laborers and for oxen, per 3d article treaty, 1st August, 1829 - -	365	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 15th September, 1832 - - -	10,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 15th September, 1832 - -	3,000	
Do - -	For the support of 6 agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, as fixed by 5th article same -	2,500	
Do - -	For the purchase of 1,500 lbs. tobacco, per 5th article same - - - - -	150	
	For the services of 2 physicians, per 5th art. same	400	
			37,660
Menomonies - -	For the support of 5 farmers and 5 females, house keepers, as fixed by the 2d article treaty, 5th February, 1831 - - -	4,000	
Do - -	For the support of a miller, same - -	600	
Do - -	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, same article - - - - -	2,160	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., same article - -	660	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, do - -	6,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, 5th article -	500	
Do - -	For the purchase of provisions, 6th article -	1,000	
			14,920

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Chippewas - -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795 - - -	$1,000	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 17th November, 1807 - - -	800	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th September, 1819 - -	1,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, fixed by act 15th May, 1820 -	2,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 6th article treaty, 5th August, 1826 - - -	1,000	
			$5,800
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and N. Y. Indians -	For purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 11th August, 1827 - - -	-	1,500
Sioux, Mississippi -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	2,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same - - - - -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, same - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, same - -	700	
			3,640
Yancton and Santie bands - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	3,000	
Do - -	For support of a blacksmith and assistant, same	720	
	For iron and steel, &c., same - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, same - -	400	
			4,340
Omahas - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	2,500	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same - - - - - -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., same - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, same - -	500	
			3,940
Sacs, of Missouri -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	500	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same - - - - - -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., same - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, same - -	200	
			1,640
Sacs - - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	-	3,000
Foxes - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	-	3,000
Ioways - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 - - -	400	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	2,500	
Do - -	For an assistant smith, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	480	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - -	600	
			5,140

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Sacs and Foxes -	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 3d November, 1804 - - -	$1,000	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 4th August, 1824 - - - -	1,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824 - - -	60	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832 - - -	20,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1823	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832 - - -	220	
Do - -	For the purchase of 40 bbls. salt, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832 - -	200	
Do - -	For the purchase of 40 kegs tobacco, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832 -	400	
			$24,540
Sacs, Foxes, & Ioways	For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - -	-	3,000
Ottoes and Missourias	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	2,500	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 15th July 3d July, 1830 - -	500	
Do - -	For purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 21st September, 1833 - - -	500	
Do - -	For the support of two farmers, per 5th article treaty, 21st September, 1833 - -	1,200	
			5,640
Kanzas - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 3d June, 1825 - - - -	3,500	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural assistance, per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825 - - - -	1,600	
			6,040
Osages - -	For the permanent annuity, per 5th article treaty, 10th November, 1808 - -	1,500	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 2d June, 1825 - - - -	7,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825 - - - -	220	
Do - -	For agricultural assistance, per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825 - - - -	1,600	
			11,040
Kickapoos - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th October, 1832 - - - -	5,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per 5th article treaty, 24th October, 1832 -	1,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 7th article treaty, 24th October, 1832 - - -	500	
			6,500

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Kaskaskias & Peorias	For the limited annuity, per 5th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	$3,000	
Do	For agricultural implements, per 6th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	50	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaws			$3,050
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 29th October, 1832	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c., per 5th article treaty, 29th October, 1832	220	
			940
Piankashaws	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	500	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 30th December, 1805	300	
Do	For agricultural implements, per 3d article treaty, 29th October, 1832	500	
			1,300
Weas	For the permanent annuity, per 5th article treaty, 2d October, 1818	-	3,000
Delawares	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	1,000	
Do	For the purchase of salt, per 3d article treaty 7th June, 1803	100	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809	500	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 5th article treaty, 3d October, 1818	4,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 6 h article treaty, 3d October, 1818	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c., per 6th article treaty, 3d October, 1818	220	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per supplemental treaty, 14th September, 1829	1,000	
Do	For the annuity to three chiefs, per supplemental treaty 26th, October, 1832	300	
			7,840
Shawanees	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	1,000	
Do	For the purchase of salt, 3d article treaty, 7th June, 1803	60	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817	2,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 7th November, 1825	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.,	220	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 8th August, 1831	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
			4,940
Shawanees & Delawares	For purposes of education, per 2d article treaty, 26th October, 1832	500	
Do	For the support of a miller, same	500	
Shawanees and Senecas of Lewistown			1,000
	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 17th September, 1818	1,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 20th July, 1831	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
			1,940
Senecas of Lewistown	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817, and 17th September, 1818	1,000	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Senecas of Lewistown	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 28th February, 1831 -	$720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c. - - -	220	
Do - -	For the support of a miller, per 4th article treaty, 28th February, 1831 - - -	600	
			$2,540
Choctaws - -	For the annuity, per 5th article treaty, 17th December, 1801 - - - - -	2,000	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 16th November, 1805 - - -	3,000	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 24th October, 1816 - - - -	6,000	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 13th article treaty, 18th October, 1820 - - -	600	
Do - -	For the annuity to a chief, per 14th article treaty, 18th October, 1820 - - -	150	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th January, 1825 - - -	6,000	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 20th January, 1825 - - - -	6,000	
Do - -	For the annuity to a chief, per 10th article treaty, 20th January, 1825 - -	150	
Do - -	For the limited annuity, per 17th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - - -	20,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - -	12,500	
Do - -	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830	2,160	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - - -	660	
Do - -	For the support of a millwright, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - -	600	
Do - -	For the annuity to chief, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - - -	1,100	
Do - -	For the annuity to speakers, secretaries, and captains, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - - - - -	5,175	
Do - -	For the annuity to warriors, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 - -	500	
			66,595
Chickasaws - -	For the permanent annuity, per act of 26th February, 1799 - - - - -	3,000	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 11th article treaty, 24th May, 1834 - - -	3,000	
			6,000
Creeks - -	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 7th August, 1790 - - -	1,500	
Do - -	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 16th June, 1802 - - - -	3,000	
			4,500
Creeks, east - -	For the limited annuity, per 8th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 - - - -	12,000	
Do - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 13th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 -	720	
Do - -	For iron and steel, &c. - - -	220	
Do - -	For the purposes of education, per 13th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 - - -	3,000	
Do - -	For the annuity to 3 chiefs, per 11th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 - - -	400	
			16,340
Creeks, west - -	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th January, 1826 - - - -	20,000	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Creeks, west	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	$720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Do	For the support of a wheelwright, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	600	
Do	For agricultural implements, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	2,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Do	For the support of a wheelwright or wagon maker, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	600	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	1,000	
			$26,800
Cherokees	For the permanent annuity, per 3d and 6th articles treaty, June 6th, 1794, and 2d October, 1798	6,000	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 24th October, 1804	1,000	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 25th October, 1805	3,000	
			10,000
Quapaws	For the purposes of education, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	1,000	
Do	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 13th May, 1833	2,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c	220	
Do	For the support of a farmer, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	600	
Do	For the pay of interpreter, per 6th article treaty, 13th May, 1833	300	
			4,840
Florida Indians	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 18th September, 1823	4,610	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per 6th article treaty, 18th September, 1823	1,000	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 6th article treaty, 18th September, 1823	1,000	
			6,610
Pawnees	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 9th October, 1833	4,600	
Do	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,000	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	1,000	
Do	For the support of 2 blacksmith's establishments, per 6th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,000	
Do	For the support of 4 farmers, per 7th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,400	
			12,000
Cherokees, west	For the purposes of education, per 3d article treaty, 6th May, 1828	2,000	
Do	For the support of 4 blacksmiths and assistants, per 4th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	2,880	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	880	

STATEMENT A--Continued.

Cherokees, west -	For the support of a wagon-maker and wheelwright, per 4th article treaty, 14th February, 1833 - - - - - -	$1,200	
			$6,960
	For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c., and other incidental expenses - - - - -	-	29,500
			$504,550

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 12th, 1834,
D. KURTZ, *Act'g Comm'r.*

B.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1st of January and the 30th of September, 1834, *the amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.*

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For carrying into effect the treaty with Choctaws of 1830.			
For expenses in fulfilling 16th article in relation to cattle, act 2d March, 1831 -	$8,000 00	$8,000 00	
For extinguishment of claims of Cherokees to lands in Georgia, act 2d March, 1831 - - - - - -	559 00	559 00	
For vaccination of Indians, act 5th May, 1832 - - - - - -	525 40	525 40	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, 24th March, 1832, act 4th June, 1832.			
For payments of certain claims for bridges, ferries, &c., act 4th June, 1832 .	1,400 00	1,400 00	
For expenses taking census, and selecting reservations, act 4th June, 1832 -	500 00	500 00	
For services in certifying contracts, act 4th June, 1832 - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
For payment for presents to Shawanees, treaty 8th August, 1831, act 4th June, 1832 - - - - - -	876 00	-	876 00
For payment for presents to Ottawas, treaty 30th August, 1831, act 4th June, 1832	306 00	-	306 00
For payment for presents to Senecas and Shawanees, 20th July, 1831, act 4th June, 1832 - - - - - -	380 00	165 33	214 67
For gratuity to Cherokees, of $50 for every five emigrants, act 4th June, 1832 -	200 00	200 00	
Indian annuities, act 4th June, 1832 -	8,677 50	147 00	8,530 50
Transportation, annuities, &c., act 4th June, 1832 - - - - - -	170 31	-	170 31
Blacksmiths, &c , act 4th June, 1832 -	1,074 32	-	1,074 32

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, re-appropriated 15th June, 1832	$320 12	$320 12	
For compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokees, 15th June, 1832	338 27	338 27	
For defraying expenses Cherokee delegation, 15th June, 1832	96 50	96 50	
For expenses, transportation and subsisting Indians, 13th July, 1832	6,545 86	6,545 86	
For compensation to Shawanees for their reservation, 14th July, 1832	318 00	318 00	
Indian annuities, per act 20th February, 1833	25,627 50	1,945 23	$23,682 27
Education of Indian youths, per act 20th February, 1833	5,262 20	5,262 20	
For certifying contracts for sale of Creek lands, per act 20th February, 1833	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents	14,775 00	14,775 00	
Pay of sub-agents	8,716 01	8,465 30	250 71
Presents to Indians	2,439 68	2,439 68	
Iron, steel, &c.	473 78	473 78	
Interpreters and translators	11,057 26	7,888 54	3,168 72
Black and gun smiths, &c.	3,710 00	3,710 00	
Repairs of houses at the several agencies	1,243 00	1,243 00	
Provisions at the distribution of annuities, &c.	4,898 16	4,200 19	697 97
Contingencies Indian Department	8,758 97	5,891 71	2,867 26
For an exchange of lands with Indians, &c., act 2d March, 1833	334 00	334 00	
For payment of claims under 4th article treaty with Winnebagoes, act 2d March, 1833	65 00	65 00	
For payment of claims under treaty with Pottawatamies, 20th October, 1832, act 2d March, 1833	150 00	150 00	
For payment of goods and horses with Pottawatamies, 20th October, 1832, act 2d March, 1833	115 00	115 00	
For assistance in removing the Kickapoos, and for provisions, act 2d March, 1833	2,461 50	750 00	1,711 50
For running and marking boundary lines for same, act 2d March, 1833	800 00	-	800 00
For payment of claims under treaty with Pottawatamies of 26th October, 1832, per act 2d March, 1833	180 00	180 00	
For transportation and subsistence Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1833	5,586 37	5,586 37	
For assistance in removing Weas, and for provisions, per act 2d March, 1833	232 70	-	232 70
For expenses of removal and subsisting Creeks, per act 2d March, 1833	50 00	50 00	
For carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, per act 2d March, 1833	12,941 87	12,941 87	
For carrying into effect treaty with Senecas, per act 2d March, 1833	1,656 45	1,656 45	
For holding treaty with Pottawatamies, for extinction of their lands in Illinois, per act 2d March, 1833	10,000 00	10,000 00	
For removal and subsisting Indians, per act 2d March, 1833	83,227 44	83,227 44	
For holding treaty with Wyandot Indians, per act 2d March, 1833	1,000 00	-	1,000 00

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Indian annuities, per act 26th June, 1834	$364,150 00	$105,318 87	$258,831 13
Education Indian youths, per act 26th June, 1834	18,244 41	18,244 41	
Blacksmiths' establishments, per act 26th June, 1834	19,652 56	-	19,652 56
Treaty stipulations. Pay of millers, per act 26th June, 1834	700 00	-	700 00
For salt, per act 26th June, 1834	1,390 00	-	1,390 00
Agricultural implements, per act 26th June, 1834	7,666 00	-	7,666 00
Tobacco, per act 26th June, 1834	1,240 00	-	1,240 00
Transportation and incidental expenses, per act 26th June, 1834	5,980 00	606 22	5,373 78
For running lines under treaty with Menomonies, per act 26th June, 1834	1,533 13	1,533 13	
For locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834	10,720 00	2,345 50	8,374 50
For payment of improvements to Stockbridge and other Indians, per act 26th June, 1834	24,226 00	13,445 00	10,781 00
For payment of improvements to Brothertown Indians, per act 26th June, 1834	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
For payment of claims under Pottawatamie treaty, per act 26th June, 1834	600 00	600 00	
For payment of balance due A. P. Chouteau, &c., per act 26th June, 1834	5,136 93	5,136 93	
Civilization of Indians	7,844 79	7,844 79	
For blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. for Cherokees, per act 28th June, 1834	4,820 00	4,820 00	
For blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. for Western Creeks, per act 28th June, 1834	1,966 00	1,966 00	
For payment of improvements to same, per act 28th June, 1834	3,801 58	3,801 58	
For stock, rifles, &c. for Quapaws, per act 28th June, 1834	5,068 50	-	5,068 50
For support of farmers, per act 28th June, 1834	300 00	-	300 00
For blacksmiths' establishments, per act 28th June, 1834	537 50	-	537 50
For pay of laborers, per act 28th June, 1834	500 00	-	500 00
For pay of interpreter, per act 28th June, 1834	150 00	-	150 00
For payment of debts, per act 28th June, 1834	4,180 00	-	4,180 00
For payment of annuity, per act 28th June, 1834	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
For payment of annuity to Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834	4,600 00	-	4,600 00
For education of Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834	210 00	-	210 00
For agricultural implements, per act 28th June, 1834	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
For support of blacksmith, per act 28th June, 1834	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
For guns and ammunition, per act 28th June, 1834	1,422 00	-	1,422 00
For transportation, per act 28th June, 1834	200 00	-	200 00

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For expenses of treating with Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, and holding councils with Osages and Kickapoos, and a general treaty of peace	$6,268 23	-	$6,268 23
For blankets, rifles, &c. for Creeks, per act 26th June, 1834	17,678 00	17,678 00	
For payment of claims to Chickasaw exploring party, act 28th June, 1834	2,426 56	2,426 56	
For payment of claims ascertained to be due for capitation and provisions to Creeks, act 28th June, 1834	7,457 07	7,457 07	
For payment of claims for spoliations committed against Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834	1,040 00	1,040 00	
For balance due P. Menard for advances to certain commissioners, act 28th June, 1834	681 82	681 82	
For payment of improvements under treaty with Chippewas, act 28th June, 1834	1,776 00	-	1,776 00
For payment of improvements under treaty with Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834	1,942 75	-	1,942 75
For purchase of provisions for Choctaws, act 28th June, 1834	3,690 00	-	3,690 00
For expenses of Indian delegations, Eastern Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834	5,600 00	5,600 00	
For expenses of Indian delegations, Western Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834	2,600 00	2,600 00	
For expenses incurred by Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, act 28th June, 1834	612 74	612 74	
For expenses of New York delegation exploring the country west of the Mississippi, act 28th June, 1834	3,084 50	1,990 94	1,093 56
For expenses of the commission to treat with Indians west, act 28th June, 1834	10,133 29	-	10,133 29
Dollars	886,479 53	397 215 80	409,273 73

RECAPITULATION.

Amount disbursed	$806,479 53
Amount accounted for	397,215 80
Balance remaining to be accounted for	409 273 73
	$806,479 53

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1834.

ELBERT HERRING.

C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November, 1834.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1834,	-	$8,233 72
Add appropriation for 1834,	- -	10,000 00
		18,233 72
Deduct amount of drafts, prior to September 30,	-	7,737 29
		10,496 43
Deduct amount required for 4th quarter,	- -	2,500 00
		$7,996 43

Statement showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

Name of Tribe.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount allowed.
Mohegan, Connecticut,		1	22	$500 00
Seneca,* New York,	Baptist General Convention	4	140	200 00
Tuscarora, do.	Do.	2	71	
Ottoways,* Michigan T.	Do.	3	40	450 00
Chippeways, do.	Do.	3	48	
Cherokees,* N. Carolina,	Do.	2	21	600 00
Menomonies, Michigan,	Protestant Epis. Church,	5	66	500 00
Winnebagoes, do.				
Menomonies, do.	Catholic Church,	3	150	1,000 00
Ottoways, do.				
Shawanees, west of Miss.	Methodist Epis. Church,	3	27	
Delawares, do.	Do.	2	23	
Peorias, do.	Do.	2	18	
Kickapoos, do.	Do.	2	70	
Cherokees, do.	Baptist Gen. Convention,	2	25	
Creeks,† do.	Do.	4		
		38	721	

* The Convention also support one district school among the Ottoways and Cherokees, and three among the Senecas.

† Two of these teachers are natives.

The annual donation to the Baptist General Convention is $2,000; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, $2,200; to the Roman Catholic church, $1,300; to the Methodist Episcopal church, $400. Other donations are made upon representations entitled to favorable consideration.

There is no reason to suppose that any change has taken place in the condition of the schools, from which no reports have been received. The whole number of scholars may be stated at eighteen hundred.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided, by treaties, for purposes of education.

Tribe.	Date of Treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies,	23 Oct. 1826	$2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatomies,	16 Oct. 1826	2,000 00	Do.
Do.	20 Sept. 1828	1,000 00	Do.
Do.	27 Oct. 1832	2,000 00	Do.
Winnebagoes,	15 Sept. 1832	3,000 00	School at Prairie du Chien.
Chippewas,	24 Sept. 1819	1,000 00	Baptist Gen. Convention.
Chippewas, Menomonies, &c.,	11 Aug. 1827	1,500 00	Protestant Epis. Church.
Menomonies,	8 Feb. 1831	500 00	Do.
Sacs, Foxes, and others,	15 July, 1830	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos,	24 Oct. 1832	500 00	Schools in nation.
Shawanees and Delawares,	26 Oct. 1832	500 00	Do.
Choctaws,	27 Sept. 1830	12,500 00	Do.
Creeks, East,	24 Mar. 1832	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Cherokees, West,	6 May, 1828	2,000 00	Schools in nation.
Floridas,	18 Sept. 1823	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks,	14 Feb. 1833	1,000 00	Do.
Quapaws,	13 May, 1833	1,000 00	Not disposed of.
Ottoes and Missourias,	21 Sept. 1833	500 00	Do.
Pawnees,	9 Oct. 1833	1,000 00	Do.
Chickasaws,	24 May, 1834	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.

These tables exhibit the number of teachers and pupils at the schools, of the condition of which reports have been received.

In all of them instruction is imparted in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. At many of them, the boys are initiated in branches of the mechanic arts, and cultivate the soil. Gratifying evidence has been afforded that the moral nature is seduously cultured, as well as the intellectual. At the Tuscarora station, in New York, tuition is imparted on the plan adopted for infant schools, and with marked success. The Temperance Society contains eighty members; the Sabbath school, thirty pupils; and fifty are united to the church. The children at the Mohegan school, in Connecticut, are employed on farms cultivated by natives. Others of the youth of this band enter on board the ships in the whale fishery. And, as an indication of a spirit of enterprise and industry, the wish of some to cultivate the mulberry tree, with a view to the establishment of a silk manufactory, may be cited.

The American Board of Foreign Missions propose to print, at the Union station, in the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, books in the languages of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Osages. And the Rev. Mr. McCoy, under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention, has issued proposals for publishing a semi-monthly periodical, at the Shawanee mission, three hundred miles west of St. Louis. Several books, printed at this press, in the languages of different tribes, have been received at this office. The object of Mr. McCoy and his associates is to furnish historical sketches of the past, and notices of the present occurrences, including the transactions of the General Government and of societies.

The Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, contains 156 pupils; this number will be increased by fifteen Chickasaws, as the chiefs of that tribe have recently requested their education money might be expended at this institution. The inspectors, in their last report, represent the academy to be in a highly prosperous condition; the buildings erected to be upon a plan convenient and economical; the provisions made, for the comfort and health of the scholars, to be liberal, and the care taken to promote their moral and intellectual advancement, kind and parental. The buildings and school apparatus are valued by them at $8000. The cost of winter clothing, for each scholar, is estimated at $46 22; of the summer clothing, at $31 86. This academy, conducted judiciously, will, at no distant day, send forth scholars competent to teach others, and thus accomplish the object of Congress, indicated by its legislation at the last session.

Upon the recommendation of two members of Congress, aid has been rendered to Morris B. Pierce, a Seneca, who is now at Thetford Academy, Vermont, fitting himself to enter Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire.

The provisions of the act of 30th of June last, that native teachers shall be preferred, where they can be procured, and the funds, applied by any tribe to purposes of education, shall be paid to the persons designated by them, have received attention. The agents of the tribes, who have so applied portions of their annuities, have been instructed to make these provisions known to them; and, at the same time, to explain to them the subject so clearly and fully, that their decision might be made judiciously. As a general rule, schools situated within the limits of the tribes, for whose benefit they are intended, seem to be best adapted to accomplish the purposes of Government, and promote the improvement of the Indians. The children remain with their parents; the strength of ties of kindred is not impaired; the school becomes an object of common interest, and the improvement and correct habits of the young, often excite the more mature in years to exertion, and reform the vicious.

ELBERT HERRING.

D.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant J. Van Horne, Disbursing Agent in the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, to General George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, dated 7th October, 1834.

"In answer to the first enquiry of yours of the 26th August, I have to reply, that, from the best information I can obtain, I am led to believe that nearly all of the three, four or five thousand Creeks, who many emigrate the present fall, are connections and relatives of those now living on the point

of land formed by the junction of the Arkansas and Verdigris, extending twenty miles up the Arkansas, and six miles up the Verdigris. Within this space live 2,135. On the adjacent south bank of the Arkansas are 175, and on the north bank of Verdigris, 50. The remainder (one hundred) live on the Canadian. The point between the Arkansas and Verdigris, is compactly settled for twenty miles, and is a fertile and beautiful valley. The country above that distance, between these two rivers, as far as Red Fork (seventy-five miles) is, with little exception, not less fertile, and well adapted to agricultural purposes."

"From 50 to 55,000 bushels of corn has been produced this season. The surplus quantity which can be spared for market is about 20,000 bushels. The crops of corn in the adjacent counties of Arkansas Territory, are very good; so also are those of the Cherokee country generally."

"The present current price of corn, among the more extensive Creek farmers, is seventy-five cents per bushel. The poorer class are every day selling considerable quantities of corn, which they carry on their backs and sell to the traders for fifty cents, in goods. In quantity it cannot be had for less than seventy-five cents. Before long, the price will probably be one dollar. The traders have already bought 10,000 bushels of the surplus Creek corn. Had I been authorized, I think I could have contracted for the delivery, by the natives, of 15,000 bushels at seventy-five cents. The traders will demand a high price."

"I think that salt can be furnished in the Creek and Cherokee countries at one dollar per bushel. I enclose a contract made by me 31st August, with a substantial and enterprising man, for the delivery of salt, at the two principal depots, to the Cherokee emigrants, for one dollar per bushel. I have two other depots of salt, at one of which salt is delivered at sixty-two and a half cents, at the other at seventy-five cents per bushel. As abundance of salt is manufactured in the Cherokee country, it is not probable that the price will materially increase."

"The attention of the people of this country is now awakened to this subject, however, and I am inclined to think, that, so far as regards corn and salt, the increased production in anticipation will be such that the prices of these two commodities will not be materially enhanced, unless the accession of emigrants be very large and unlooked-for."

"There are many individuals, both in the Cherokee and Creek country, who have fulfilled contracts for public supplies. There are many, especially among the Cherokees, who are as able and efficient in executing contracts as our own citizens. Most of these, to be sure, are whites or half breeds. Very few, perhaps none, of the full bloods could be depended on, as they are not sufficiently prompt and energetic. It seems to me that the welfare and interests of the Indians would be promoted, and that it would be the policy of Government to hold out this powerful incentive to enterprize and industry to these tribes."

"That natives may have an opportunity to bid, the bids should be received at some point not too remote from their residence; and I think it would be no more than the proper protecting care of Government, the good of the Indians, and the just and benevolent aims of Government towards them require, that agents, &c., should give to the Creeks, and such other tribes as might need it, such information as to the manner of obtaining and executing contracts, giving bond, security, &c., as might be of service to them."

Regulations concerning superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies.

In order to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs," the following regulations, with respect to the various superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies, are hereby established:

1st. The superintendency of Michigan will include all the Indians and Indian country within the said Territory. As, however, the agencies of Rock island and Prairie du Chien have been consolidated, and the united agency extends into the superintendency of Michigan, and of the superintendency of St. Louis; and as the communication with the latter is the most convenient, the agent will be considered as attached to the St. Louis superintendency.

2d. The superintendency at St. Louis will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Mississippi river, and north of the Osage reservations, as far west as De Mun's creek, and thence the said superintendency will be bounded on the south by the Santa Fe road, to where it crosses the Arkansas, and thence by the Arkansas to its source in the Rocky mountains; and the said superintendency shall include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Rocky mountains.

3d. The acting superintendency, provided for by the act passed June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," will be denominated the superintendency of the Western Territory, and will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Mississippi river, and south of the southern line of the superintendency at St. Louis, as far west as the Rocky mountains.

The duties of acting superintendent, under the above provision, are hereby assigned to Francis W. Armstrong, one of the agents for the Western Territory.

4th. The following limits are assigned to the various agencies provided in the above-mentioned act:

The agency of Indiana will include all the Indians and Indian country within the limits of that State.

The agency of Chicago will include all the Indians and Indian country within the limits of the State of Illinois, together with all that part of the Territory of Michigan south of the Milwakee river. The Ottaways, Chippewas, and Pottawatamies, along the shore of Lake Michigan, north of the Milwakee river, who have been in the habit of resorting to Chicago, will, for the present, remain attached to that agency.

The agency of Michilimackinac, and Sault Ste. Marie, will include all the Indians and Indian country on the peninsula of Michigan, from the mouth of Thunder Bay river, round the shore of the lakes, to the White river of Lake Michigan. It will also include the islands of Lake Huron, and the peninsula between Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron, as far west as the Monistick river; and all the country upon Lake Superior, and all the region possessed by the Chippewa Indians, comprehending the upper Mississippi. The lines established by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1825, between the Chippewas and Sioux, and the Chippewas and Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, will form the boundaries of this agency.

The agency of Rock island will, under the provision of the fourth section of the act for the organization of the Indian department, be transferred to

Green Bay; and the agency of Green Bay will include all the Indians and Indian country north of the Chicago agency, west and south of the agency of Michilimackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie, and extending west to a line running due north and south, through the portage of the Fox and Ouiseonsin rivers.

The agency of St. Peters will include all the country west of the agency of Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie, and north of the Green Bay and Prairie du Chien agencies, comprehending the various families of the Sioux tribe upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and upon the waters of Red river. It will be divided from the Prairie du Chien agency on the east side of the Mississippi by the line between the Sioux and Winnebagoes, and on the west side of the river by the line established by the treaty with the Sioux in 1830. The Winnebagoes of Wabesha's band will be attached to the agency of Prairie du Chien.

The agency of Prairie du Chien will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Green Bay agency, south of the agencies of Michilimackinac and St. Peters, extending west as far as the Winnebago country extends, and comprehending within its limits the Sac and Fox Indians and their country. From the boundaries, however, of the two last mentioned agencies, will be excepted the sub-agency of Fort Winnebago, as hereafter provided for. The Winnebagoes of Wabesha's band will be attached to this agency.

The agency for the Upper Missouri will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the State of Missouri, north of the northern agency of the Western Territory, and extending west and north so as to include the Ottoes, Pawnees, Omahas, and Poneas.

The agencies of the Western Territory will be denominated, respectively, the northern and southern agencies of the Western Territory. The northern agency of the Western Territory will include all the Indians and the Indian country within the superintendency of St. Louis, south of the Upper Missouri agency, excepting therefrom the Shawnees, Ottaways, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, and Piankashaws and Weas, who will constitute a separate sub-agency.

The southern agency of the Western Territory will include the Choctaws and their country.

The agency of the Chickasaws will include that tribe.

The Florida agency will include the Indians and Indian country within the limits of that Territory.

The agency of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, will include that tribe and their country east of that river.

The agencies of the eastern Cherokees of Florida and of Chicago, will be discontinued by law after the 31st day of December next.

The following sub-agencies are established:

1st. A sub-agency for the State of New York, to include all the Indians within that State.

2d. A sub-agency for the Wyandots in Ohio, to include those Indians and their reservations in that State.

3d. A sub-agency of Michigan, to include all the Indians and Indian country in the peninsula of Michigan, south of the agency of Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie.

4th. A sub-agency for Fort Winnebago, to include the Indians who are in the habit of resorting to that post.

5th. A sub-agency for the Ioways, to include those Indians and their reservations west of the Mississippi river.

6th. A sub-agency for the Sioux of the Missouri, to include those Indians and their country north and west of the agency of the Upper Missouri.

7th. A sub-agency for the Mandans, to include the Mandans, Rickarees, and other Indians, north of the sub-agency for the Sioux.

8th. A sub-agency for the Ottaways and other emigrant tribes, to include the Ottaways, Shawnees, Piankashaws and Weas, and Peorias and Kaskaskias.

9th. A sub-agency for the Osages, to include that tribe and their reservations.

10th. A sub-agency for the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, to include that tribe and their reservation, together with the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, after the latter shall have removed upon their reservation.

11th. A sub-agency for the Western Creeks, to include that tribe and their reservation west of the Mississippi river.

12th. A sub-agency for Red river, to include the Indians living within the State of Louisiana.

13th. A sub-agency for the eastern Creeks, to include those Indians living in the State of Alabama.

14th. The sub-agency at Maumee, in Ohio, as at present established, including the Ottaways in that part of the country, will remain till the 31st of December next, when it will be discontinued.

The duties of agent within that part of the Prairie du Chien agency which includes the Winnebago Indians, will, for the present, be performed by the military commanding officer at Prairie du Chien.

The duties of sub-agent at Fort Winnebago will be performed by the military commanding officer at that fort.

The duties of sub-agent of the Red river sub-agency, will be performed by the military commanding officer at Natchitoches.

Special instructions respecting the three last mentioned sub-agencies, and the duties of agent for the Winnebagoes within the Prairie du Chien agency, will be transmitted hereafter.

Every Indian agent is required, by law, "to reside and keep his agency within or near the territory or tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and not to depart from the limits of his agency without permission."

The various agents will reside as follows:

The Indiana agent at Logansport.

The Chicago agent at Chicago.

The agent for Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie, at either of those places, as the agent may find most convenient for the public service.

The Green Bay agent at Green Bay.

The St. Peter's agent at St. Peter's.

The Prairie du Chien agency at Rock island.

The agent for the Upper Missouri at such place as may be fixed upon by that agent, approved by the superintendent at St. Louis, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. Proper reports from the agent and superintendent will be made on this subject as soon as convenient.

The northern agent for the Western Territory at a place to be designated in the same manner.

The southern agent for the Western Territory at the present seat of the Choctaw agency.

The agent for the eastern Cherokees at the seat of the agency, as heretofore established.

The agent for the Chickasaws at the place heretofore established.

The various sub-agents will reside as follows:

The sub-agent for New York at Buffalo.

The sub-agent for the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky.

The sub-agent for the Maumees at Maumee.

The sub-agent for Michigan at or near Detroit.

The sub-agents for the Ioways, the Sioux of Missouri, the Mandans and the Ottaway, and other emigrant tribes, at such place as may be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. The superintendent will report upon the subject without delay.

The sub-agent for the Osages at the place where the Osage agency has been heretofore established.

The sub-agents for the western Cherokees and western Creeks at such places as may be fixed by the acting superintendent, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. The superintendent will report upon the subject without delay.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the eastern Creeks, the sub-agent will reside wherever, in his opinion, the duties can be best performed.

The agent for Florida at the usual seat of the agency.

It will be observed that the agents and sub-agents are, by law, wholly independent of one another, and are responsible to the proper superintendent. Their duties are, in most cases, similar.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 7, 1834.

Submitted for the consideration of the President.

LEW. CASS.

Approved July 7, 1834:

ANDREW JACKSON.

Regulations concerning the payment of annuities..

1st. All annuities, payable by treaty stipulations to any Indian tribe, will be hereafter paid by a military officer, to be designated for that purpose, under the provisions of the act passed June 30th, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," except where, from some local cause or other circumstance, it may become necessary to have the payments otherwise made, in which event special instructions for that purpose will be given by the Secretary of War.

2d. The officer designated for the above duty, will be advised thereof through the proper military office, but the necessary instructions for the execution of the duty will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

3d. Drafts for the payment of the annuities will be transmitted to such officer, who will procure the necessary funds thereupon, and transport them to the place of payment. The annuities will be paid in specie, except where the Indians are willing to receive bank bills, which, at the place of payment, are equivalent to gold and silver. If the Indians fully understand the value of such bank bills, which are equivalent to gold and silver at the place of payment, and are willing to receive the same to avoid the expense and risk of transportation, bills, under such circumstances, may be paid to them. But

the officers making and superintending the payment will take care that the Indians fully understand the matter, and act according to the dictates of their own judgment.

4th. When it becomes necessary to pay annuities, instructions will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the proper agent or sub-agent, and also to the officer designated to make the payment. The agent or sub-agent will fix upon the time and place, and will advise the officer of the same, and such officer will make his arrangements to have funds ready at the time and place fixed upon.

5th. The proper agent or sub-agent will take care that the Indians receive the necessary information, in order that they may assemble at the time and place designated; for that purpose he is authorized to send messages to the tribe, and expense of such messages will be defrayed upon his certificate, by the officer designated to make the payment. It is presumed, however, that the necessary information may be communicated generally without expense; and in no instance will the expenses for this object, or any one agency or sub-agency, be allowed to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, unless a previous representation of the necessity thereof be made to the War Department and approved.

6th. From the situation and circumstances of the various Indian tribes, a uniform rule respecting the issuing of provisions during the payment of annuities cannot be prescribed. Some of the tribes will require no such assistance while it must be rendered to others. In the instructions issued on the subject of the annuities, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will designate those agencies or sub-agencies where it will become necessary to provide assistance during the time of payment. In all cases, however, where the payment is made in the vicinity of a military post, the necessary provisions will be issued from the army stores upon the requisition of the proper agent or sub-agent, and upon the order of the commanding officer, and accounted for in the manner heretofore practised.

7th. Where provisions are required for the payment of annuities, at places where there are no military posts, the agent or sub-agent will form a contract, to be based upon proposals, giving at least twenty days' public notice, specifying the quantity of provisions, and the day, and place, and circumstances of issue. In determining the quantity, the agent or sub-agent will estimate, from the best means within his power, the number of Indians that will probably attend; but no contract will be made for a larger amount than may be previously directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8th. The ration to be issued will consist of one pound of fresh beef, if the same can be had, but if not, then of three-fourths of a pound of salt meat, and three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt to every one hundred persons; but no salt will be issued when the Indians receive salt meat.

Returns, specifying the number of Indians, distinguishing men, women, and children, and stating the tribe, will be drawn by the agent or sub-agent on the contractor, and, upon these, issues will be made. After the business is completed, these returns will be consolidated into an abstract, and certified by the agent or sub-agent and the military officer, and thereupon payment will be made to the contractor. The abstracts and contracts will be the vouchers for the settlement of the accounts.

9th. It is believed that, in most cases, three days' provisions will be found sufficient, viz. One upon the day of arrival, one upon the day of

payment, and one upon the day of departure. Should two days, however, be found necessary to complete the payment, four days' provisions may be allowed.

10th. Independent of the Indian agent or sub-agent, and of the military officer making the payment, at places where it may be convenient, another military officer may be directed to be present and certify to the payment.

11th. Previously to the payments, the agent or sub-agent, and the military officer or officers, will convene the Indians, and ascertain from them in what manner they desire the annuity to be paid: whether to the chiefs of the tribe, to heads of families, or in any other manner. They will take care that the Indians fully comprehend the subject, and act upon their own suggestions. And, after getting their views, the payment will be made in conformity thereto. The decisions of the Indians will be certified upon the receipt rolls by the above officers.

12th. Payment will, in all cases, be made to the Indians, and to no other person, nor will any debt or claim of any kind be allowed or paid, excepting claims provided for in the 17th section of the act passed the 30th ultimo, and entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier."

13th. Where property is taken or destroyed, in the manner described in the said section, the person interested therein will procure the necessary documents and proofs substantiating his claim. These documents and proofs will be submitted to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and at the next period of paying annuities, the same will be laid before the persons superintending such payment. They will inquire into the circumstances and interrogate the Indians; and, if they are satisfied the claim is just, they will then make a formal demand upon the tribe for satisfaction. If, thereupon, such tribe agree to make satisfaction, the amount shall be taken from the annuity due to such tribe, and paid to the person entitled thereto. Triplicate receipts will be taken from the person receiving such payment, expressing the nature and circumstances thereof—one of which shall be kept by the agent or sub-agent—one shall be delivered to a chief of the tribe—and the third shall be transmitted, with the annuity receipts, to the office of Indian Affairs. The annuity receipt will also express the payment so made—that is, it will acknowledge, on the part of the Indians, the receipt of the whole annuity due to them; specifying that such part was due to them, and such part to the person named, on account of the injury before mentioned.

14th. If the Indians refuse to allow such claim, the agent, and sub-agent, and military officers, attending the payment, will, after making the inquiries aforesaid, state all the circumstances which may become known to them, and certify the same, together with their opinion, with the documents and proofs, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for ultimate decision. And when it shall be decided that the claimant is entitled to redress, special instructions will be issued to the proper agent or sub-agent, and, at the next period of paying the annuity, the amount will be deducted therefrom, and paid to the proper person. And the Indians will be informed such is the decision of the President upon the case.

15th. Payments of all annuities will be made in public, and in the presence of whatever persons may choose to attend. And triplicate receipt rolls will be prepared, and will be signed by the proper chiefs of the tribe. These receipt rolls will be witnessed by two or more respectable persons, who may attend the payment, and will be duly certified by the persons ma-

king and superintending the same; two of these rolls will be forwarded for settlement.

6th. The agent or sub-agent will reduce to writing the substance of all the speeches made by the Indians who may be present, and transmit fair copies of the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These speeches will be certified by the military officers.

17th. The above mentioned law provides that no allowance will be made to any military officer for his services, except for his actual travelling expenses. The expenses of transporting the annuity, including a reasonable compensation to a confidential person, to aid in the transportation, where the amount is large, will be paid upon the production of proper vouchers, and the certificate of the officer making the expenditure. Where, from exposed situations, or from the magnitude of the sum, it may become necessary to provide for the greater security of the funds, instructions will be issued from the Adjutant General's office, to the respective commanding officers, to furnish such a guard as may be required.

It is intended to designate the officers at each station, doing the duty of quartermaster or commissary, to disburse the funds herein referred to. And, as a general rule, the commanding officer of the post will be appointed to aid in superintending the payment. Necessary exceptions from these rules, when they occur, will be provided for.

18th. It will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, and military officers attending these payments, to explain fully to the Indians the provisions of the 16th and 17th sections of the above mentioned act, which prescribe the mode of redress, as well for white persons as Indians, when injuries are committed by one upon the other. And the Indians will, at such times, be enjoined to restrain their own people from committing injuries, not only as the offender is liable to punishment, but because the amount will be deducted from the annuity due to the tribe; and they will also be informed that the law makes adequate provision for their compensation when they are injured by citizens of the United States; but if they endeavor to procure redress by violent means, they become, not only liable to punishment, but forfeit all their claims to compensation.

19th. The twelfth section of the above named act having provided, that when any Indian tribe requests it, the annuity due to such tribe may be paid in goods, it will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, while attending any annuity payment, to communicate this information to the Indians, and to inquire of them whether they desire their next annuity to be paid in money or in goods. Their answer will be signed by the chiefs, certified by the agent or sub-agent, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the Indians will be informed that the next annuity will be paid in the mode pointed out by them, and arrangements will accordingly be made therefor.

20th. Where an annuity is payable in goods, either by law, by treaty, or at the request of the Indians, such goods will be purchased by contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued. Such proposals will be issued under the direction of the Secretary of War, and by a person to be designated by him, and will give at least thirty days' previous notice. Such notice will specify the amount required, the time and place of delivery, and will describe as minutely as practicable, the kinds and quality of the various articles required. In determining the kind and quality of the articles, regard must be had so the habits and tastes of the tribe for whom such articles

are designed. Of this, the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, must judge, unless the Indians themselves shall decide the matter. With this view, the subject will be explained to them at every annuity payment; and, if they see fit, the various articles in the proportions to be indicated by them, will be purchased accordingly for the next payment. The mode of determining the quantity will be as follows: if, for instance, the annuity due to the tribe be ten thousand dollars, the proposal will state, that such a portion of that amount, say two thousand dollars, will be for blankets—such a portion, say two thousand dollars, for strouds—such a portion, say one thousand dollars, for calicoes—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for powder—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for tobacco—and so on; designating the proportional part which shall be assigned to each particular object. The goods will be transported to the place of delivery at the sole expense of the contractor, and kept there at his risk until delivered by the proper officers to the Indians. In all cases, patterns of blankets, strouds, and such other articles as cannot be described with sufficient precision, will be deposited at some convenient place for inspection, and the articles to be furnished will be in conformity therewith. If they are not in such conformity, they will be liable to the proceeding subsequently described herein.

21st. The agent or sub-agent and military officers attending the payment, will particularly examine all the articles, and will take care that they are of the proper quality, so that full justice shall be done to the Indians. In case the goods are not upon the spot, it shall be referred to them, whether they will receive the money, or wait till the goods can be procured, either at that or the suceeding season. If they choose to receive the money, it shall be immediately procured and paid to them on the principle before described. If they prefer the goods, such goods shall be procured by a new contract, the same season if practicable; but if there is not time then, it shall be done at the next season. But if the goods are ready for delivery, and are found defective in quality, then the Indians shall also be called upon to decide whether they will receive such articles as are found defective, or whether they wish the payment to be made as is provided in this article. If they prefer the latter, the proceedings above described will take place; but if they agree to accept the defective articles at such a price as the agent or sub-agent and military officer may fix, then such persons will ascertain the difference in value between the articles so delivered, and those required to be delivered, and shall deduct double the amount thereof from the sum to be paid to the contractor, and pay the same to the Indians. But if the agent or sub-agent and military officer are satisfied that the quality of the articles is such, that it would not be proper for the Indians, under any circumstances, to receive them, then they will explain the matter, without referring the question to the Indians, and will proceed in other respects as before described.

22d. Forms of notices for proposals for goods and for contracts for the same, will be prepared and transmitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Every contractor will be required to give bond in twice the amount to be furnished, with at least three sufficient securities, whose solvency and respectability shall be known to the officer making the contract, or to respectable persons known to him.

23d. Goods for the Indians will be delivered in the same manner as is provided in the delivery of the specie. They will be divided into separate shares or be handed over in bulk, as the Indians may choose. The con-

tracts will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the receipt rolls of the Indians as vouchers for the settement of the accounts. No portion of the money will be paid until after the goods are actually received by the Indians.

24th. In order to preserve the proper authority of the agent or sub-agent with the Indians, the agent or sub-agent will be the organ of communication at all annuity payments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 3, 1834.

Submitted to the consideration of the President for allowance.

LEW: CASS.

Approved:

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 7, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, statements, marked from A to H inclusive, showing the number of persons now on the pension rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States, under the various acts of Congress; the number added to the rolls since the last annual report; the number who have been reported as dead since that time; the number who have relinquished pensions under the act of March 18, 1818, and obtained the benefits of the act of June 1832; and the amount of funds transmitted to the pension agents for paying stipends due the present year.

From the statement, marked H, it would appear that the expenditure has exceeded three millions of dollars.

A very painful duty devolves on me in making this report. I allude to the recent developments in several parts of our country, in which some of the most iniquitous transactions have been discovered to have been perpetrated by men of high standing in society, whose official stations and respectability placed them far above suspicion, and who have taken advantage of the good character they have sustained to practice some of the most daring frauds. In every fraudulent case, which has come to the knowledge of this department, steps have been taken to punish the offenders. In some instances prosecutions have been successful, and terminated in the confinement of the criminals in State prisons. In other cases they have fled from justice. In every case where, on account of the solvency of the party, there was a prospect of recovering money improperly paid, a suit has been commenced.

It has been ascertained that papers have been presented at this department purporting to contain proof of revolutionary service, taken in open court, bearing the official seal of the clerk of the court, and duly certified by him, when, in fact, the persons in whose behalf the claims were made, never had any but an imaginary existence. In some instances the claims have been admitted, and money has been paid. In other cases, money has been paid to a period after the time when the pensioners died; and this last mentioned description of fraud was effected by means of falsifying the certificates of a clerk of a court of record. The person who made these false certificates was agent for a great number of claimants; had free access to the seal of the court; the